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# BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

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বঙ্গীয়
গ্রন্থাগার পরিষৎ পত্রিকা

P 15996

# BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN.

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বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষৎ পত্রিকা

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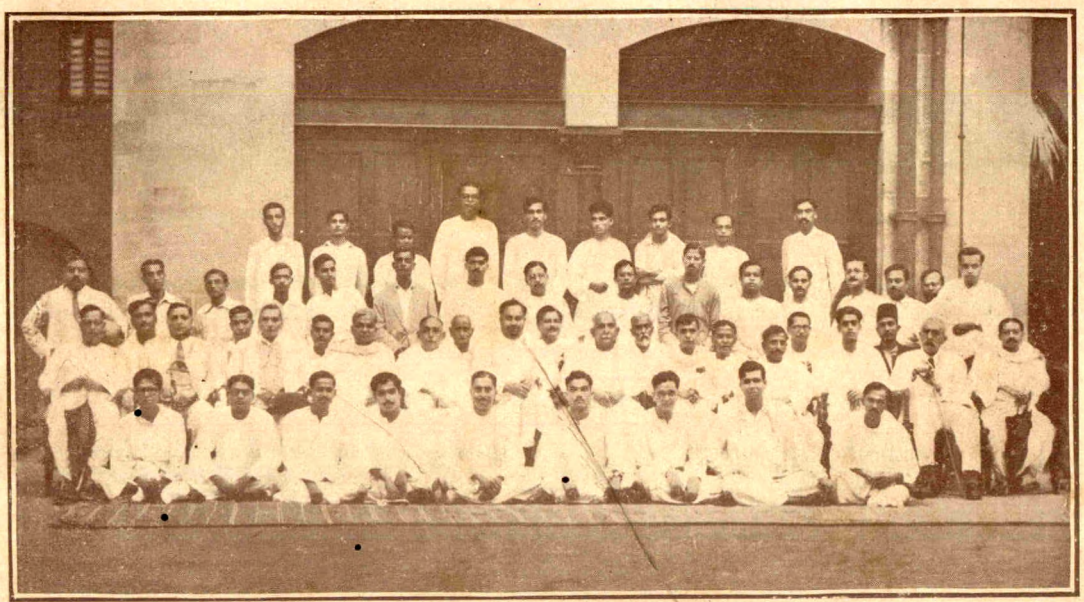

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1936

BENGAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE, 1937

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CENTRAL LIBRARY

# BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
## BULLETIN

*Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2* *June & Dec., 1937*

## NOTES AND NEWS

### *OURSELVES*

It was about a year ago the proposal of publishing an organ of the Association was first launched; it took months to give the proposal a definite shape, and some months more to find men and money for its realisation. It was at first decided that the Association would undertake to publish from time to time a selected list of Bengali books and nothing more; but later on it was decided that the publication of a periodical Bulletin incorporating notes and information regarding proposals and activities of the Association as well as a selected Bengali Book-list for the information and guidance of its members and sympathisers would satisfy

the present needs in a better way. The Bulletin proposal was eventually accepted. The question of finance natuarlly came into consideration, and it was found that funds at disposal were not such as to enable us to have a monthly or quarterly Bulletin, much as we wished to.

So, here are the first two numbers of the Bulletin, in one volume, promised to our members since September last, but delayed owing to reasons beyond our control. Nevertheless we are sorry for the delay, and offer our apologies to all our constituents. For the present the Bulletin will be published twice a year till the finances of the Association improve and we are in a position to have four issues a year. The next issue of the Bulletin will be published in June, 1938, which will contain among other items, a selected list of Bengali books published during the year 1937.

It would be to us no matter of surprise or condemnation if the first two numbers of the Bulletin are considered to fall short of expectations of our members and friends. In fact we are conscious of our shortcomings, but we can say that within our resources, financial and otherwise, we strove to do our best and shall continue to do so in future.

* * *

## *SUMMER COURSE OF TRAINING IN LIBRARIANSHIP*

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a short report of the last Summer Course of Training in Librarianship conducted by the Association.

A revision of the Training Syllabus will shortly be be taken up, and the revised syllabus shall come into force at the next Summer Course. The Association is also feeling the necessity of having an uniform syllabus for the whole province, and the revised syllabus will be drawn up with that end in view, While considering that there is ample scope and sufficient need for district branches organising training centres, the Association thinks at the same time that training should, atleast for a few years to come, be cofined mostly, if not exclusively, to practising librarians, and that all training centres should follow the syllabus as laid down by the Association to ensure an uniform practice in cataloguing, classification and administration throughout the province.

* * *

*OUR PUBLICATIONS*

The Association has undertaken to publish a series of books of a primary character in Bengali on Librarianship primarily for the benefit of library workers in rural and urban areas as well as for the students of Library Training Classes, and secondarily for that of the Bengali readers interested in libraries and their workings.

The first volume of the series, *Granthagar* by Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai, has already been published, and is available for sale at the D. M. Library, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, at Rupees Two per copy. There is however a concession rate for the members of the Association.

The second volume of the series, *Des-Bideser Granthagar*, also by Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai, is now in press, while the third and fourth volumes *Grantha-Suchi* (Library Cataloguing) by Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose and *Granthagar Parichalana* (Library Administration) by Mr. Biswanath Banerjee, are in course of preparation.

* * *

## *THIRD ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE*

The Third All-India Library Conference will be held in Delhi during the next Christmas week. The Bengal Library Association which is a constituent member of the Indian Library Association, has received an advance intimation of the Conference which is published elsewhere for the information of our members.

* * *

## *A LIBRARY DIRECTORY FOR BENGAL*

The Bengal Library Association has undertaken the preparation of a Directory of Libraries in Bengal; but readers will realise that the task is a difficult one and can be satisfactorily executed only if our district branches and individual members would kindly extend their valuable co-operation. The Secretaries of all district branches are requested to send as early as possible a complete list of libraries within their respective jurisdictions, with information on the following points to the Joint Secretary of the Association at the Central Library, The University, Calcutta.

1. Name of the Library
2. Nature of the Library: Reference, Lending Circulating, etc.
3. Number of members on roll
4. Free or Subscription Library
5. Amount of monthly subscription, if there is any
6. Is there any endowment or grant by any private individual or association or by any local body or Government?
7. Number of volumes
8. Name of the Librarian
9. Names of the President and Secretary
10. Is there a Library Committee?
11. Is there a Juvenile Section?

The authorities of all libraries are requested to return the statistical return forms for 1936 already sent to them for the aforesaid purpose. Any change of address is also kindly to be communicated.

# SUMMER COURSE OF TRAINING IN LIBRARIANSHIP.

An one month course of training in the essentials of Librarianship was opened by Mr. W. C. Wordsworth at the Asutosh College on 30th April last under the Directorship of Dr. Niharranjan Ray. M. A. (Cal.), D. Lett. and Phil. ( Leiden ). Dip. Lib. ( Lond. ). Dr. Ray was assisted in the work of teaching by an well-equipped staff which consisted of the following :

1. Mr. Biswanath Banerjee, M. SC. (Cal.) cert. LIB. (Mad.)
   Asst. Librarian, Calcutta University
2. Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose, B. A. (Cal.) DIP. LIB. (Pun)
   Asst. Librarian, Calcutta University
3. Mr. Anathnath Basu, M. A , T. D. ( Lond. )
   Lecturer-in-charge, Dept. of Teachers' Training, Calcutta University
4. Mr. Pulinkrishna Chatterjee, B. SC. (Cal.), DIP. L. S. ( Andhra ), Asutosh College Library
5. Mr. T. C. Datta
   General Secretary, Bengal Library Association
6. Mr. Bibhas Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, M. A.
   Lectuer in Bengali, Asutosh College
7. Kumar Munindra Dev Rai Mahasai
   President, Bengal Libray Association.
8. Prof. Amulya Charan Vidyabhusan
   Vidyasagar College, Calcutta
9. Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, M. A. ( Oxon. ), I. E. S. ( retd. ) Associate Editor, The "Statesman"

Number of applications received were sixty of which only twenty could be admitted, as admisson was restricted only to practising librarians. Tuition was given to them in the followiug subjects which were spread over 125 hours of actual teaching and practical work.

**Compulsory :**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Classification | | |
| | Theoretical | 15 | hrs. |
| | Practical | 30 | hrs. |
| 2. | Cataloguing | | |
| | Theoretical | 15 | hrs. |
| | Practical | 30 | hrs. |
| 3. | Administration and Organisation | 15 | hrs. |
| | Total. | 105 | hrs. |

**Optional :**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bibliography and Aids to Readers | 5 | hrs. |
| | *Or* | | |
| | Book-Selection and Current Literary Information | 5 | hrs. |
| 2. | School and College Libraries | 5 | hrs. |
| | *Or* | | |
| | Modern Library Movement | 5 | hrs. |
| | Total. | 20 | hrs. |

A qualifying examination was held on termination of the course. 18 out of 20 candidates who appeared came out successful, two in Class A, five in Class B, and eleven in Class C. Certificates of proficiency were presented to

the successful candidates by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, at the opening session of the Bengal Library Conference, on July 24 last. A list of the successful candidates will be found elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

The Association is moving towards a revision of the training syllabus and at the same time of having an uniform syllabus for the whole province.

The syllabus, when decided upon, will be published in the Bulletin and will be circulated to all the district branches.

# BENGAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE

## SHORT PROCEEDINCS

A Library Conference with a Library Exhibition as its adjunct was held on the occasion of the last Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Library Assciation, on July 24 and 25 last, at the Asutosh Hall, Calcutta University. About a hundred members of the Association and forty delegates from different district boards, municipalities, schools, colleges and other institutions attended. Besides, a good number of prominent educationsts and public men of the province also attended and participated in the discussions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlul Huq, M. A., B. L., Premier of Bengal, presided over the Conference, and Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury, M. A., B. L., Mayor of Calcutta, opened the Exhibition. Mr. W. C. Wordsworth M. A.

(Oxon.), late Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, sometime Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and now Associate Editor of the "Statesman" was Chairman, and Dr. Niharranjan Ray. M. A., D. Lett & Phil, served as Secretary of the Conference Committee.

**24th July : Morning Session.**

Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Chairman of the Reception Committee in course of his address gave an interesting account of the growth of the library movement in England. He said that in England owing to the development of opinion during the second half of the nineteenth century, a library was regarded as a necessity for a town of any size, and village needs were considered by travelling book vans, periodical book boxes, and other contrivances.

London can even talk of libraries that are out of date. Yet the first public libraries in England, set up by an Act of the '50's, did not permit the money raised from the penny rate it sanctioned to be spent on books. It could be spent on anything else. Books could be presented by the citizens.

The Act received many modifications, but not till well into this century was the rate limit abolished and municipal authorities allowed to do as they pleased. It was worth noting that public libraries were developed in England not as an interest of the Department of Education, but as a piece of local self-government.

The history of the movement should recognize the work of Edwards, once of the British Museum, who had a great deal to do with persuading the Government to

pass the first legislation, and Brown, the librarian of Clerkenwell, who had the pioneering courage to abolish old obstructive methods of work and throw open his shelves to the ratepayers who were the owners of the books.

The National Central Library deserved attention; by arrangement with other libraries it made available nearly 6,000,000 books for readers all over the country.

Any survey of great libraries would include reference to the fine new University Library at Cambridge, with its 12 floors, 157 feet book-tower, and 40 miles of steel book-cases; to the new Bodleian at Oxford, just begun, to new libraries in other university centres and to some admirable public libraries.

India was only beginning to be conscious of the need of good libraries. This Association would help to spread a consciousness of the need.

He urged his audience to remember that libraries collected books for use, and that the chief duty of a librarian was to make his books useful. He must encourage the public to use what he kept for them.

Dr. Niharranjan Ray then explained the scheme of the Conference.

Mr. Pulin Krishna Chatterjee next presented his preliminary Survey Report of the Libraries of Calcutta and Howrah. His report covered only a small part of of the survey of library work in the province initiated by the Association. The main points in his observations were as follows :

Free Public Library unknown. All on subscription basis. No library rate. No enlightened library policy. Libraries mostly dependent on conditional grants from Corporation and Municipalities. How these grants are recommended. Defects: No regular inspection by municipal authorities. Locations not planned. Libraries are not included in the general educational programme. In most cases grants are mere distributions of patronage for individual and group interests. Book collections disproportionate. Fiction preponderates. No attempt at creating demands. Meagre attempts at co-ordinating value and volume of demand. Proportion of various classes of literature as laid down by municipal authorities defective and needs careful revision by technical experts. Want of reliable lists for book-selection. Reference books unknown. Dealers' Catalogues, the only source. Insufficient stocks. Modern methods of library administratian practically unknown. No systematic scheme of classification and cataloguing. Library personnel consists mostly of honorary workers. Larger establishments have paid clerks. Proper training in scientific methods practically unknown. Professional training is at a discount. Aims and ideals of modern librarianship are not understood.

Wanted a thought-out scheme. A Library Act needed for levying a small rate within larger municipal areas. Amalgamation of libraries receiving grants in a particular ward into Ward Libraries to be controlled and administered directly by the municipal authorities. For Calcutta, there may be at least a Central Municipal District Library in each of the four districts to begin with. A Standing Library Committee. A Library Inspectorate. Paid Librarians and staff. Insistence on professional training. A Certificate or

Diploma in Librarianship, an essential pre-requisite. Uniform system of classification and cataloguing. Inter-library loans. Out of the way localities to be served by delivery stations. Co-operation with the Education Department.

Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury in declaring the Library Exhibition open remarked that the Corporation of Calcutta distributed an annual grant-in-aid of over 50,000 rupees to about 200 public libraries in the city with a total stock of over half-a-million volumes and 25,000 members. He admitted the necessity of an improved and well-organised library service for the city, and recognised that the Bengal Library Association might render help to the Corporation in that respect. As to the proposal of having a Central Municipal Library for Calcutta, he thought that there was not much demand for it at the present moment; but he assured his audience that the moment such a demand would make itself felt, the Corporation would have no other alternative than to respond.

**24th. July : Afternoon Session**

In according a most cordial welcome to the President of the Conference, distinguished visitors, delegates, members and visitors, Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai, President of the Bengal Library Association, described the activities of the Association during the year 1936 and the part it had played in furthering the library movement in the province. His address is published elsewhere in ths Bulletin.

Dr. Niharranjan Roy then read out letters and messages received from the following individuals and institutions :

Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University ; Mr. Ramananda Chattopadhyaya, Editor, "Modern Review" & "Pravasi ;" Prof. Dr. Wali Mohammed, Hony. General Secretary, United Provinces Library Aesociation ; Mr. P. Banerji, Member, Legislative Assembly, Bengal ; Rai Mathura Prasad, Hony. Secretary, Bihar Library Association ; Mr. T. D Waknis, Curator of Libraries, Baroda State ; Rao Sahib S. R. Ranganathan, Librarian ; Madras University, and Hony. Secretary., Madras Library Association ; Mr. T. I.M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri, Magistrate and Collector, Bogra ; Mr. B. R. Sen, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapur ; Mr. J. M. Chatterji, Magistrate and Collector, Bankura ; Mr. S. N. Roy, Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah ; The District Magistrate and Collectors, Burdwan, Noakhali , Chittagong, Howrah, Murshidabad, Maldah, Rajsahi, Birbhum, Hooghly, Nadia and Khulna ; The Chairman, Rishra-Konnagar Municipality The Sadar Sub-divisional Officer, Barisal ; The Subdivisional officer, Patuakhali ; The District Inspectors of Schools, Birbhum, Darjeeling and Jessore ; The Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri ; Mr. Joseph H. Wheeler, Libraian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Certificates of proficiency were then distributed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, President of the Conference to the successful candidates at the last qualifying examination of the Summer Course of Training in Librarianship.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the President of

the Conference, then delivered his address. At the very outset he stressed the very important part which libraries can play in spreading education among the masses.

The Premier confessed that he had little knowledge of the Library movement in this province. But he had come to realize the potentiality of the movement when he had visited Bogra where the movement had struck root through the efforts and backing of the District Magistrate and where libraries had been established in many villages.

There he had found libraries largely patronized by village people. Even those who were illiterate came to the libraries and got people who were literate to read out to them.

They even paid for the purchase of books for these libraries. He, however, noticed one drawback in these village libraries. They stocked very few books in the vernacular and their collection mainly consisted of English fiction, drama and poetry, sometimes of a questionable character.

This was to be attributed to the fact that there was no proper control over the nature of the collection of books in these libraries. In order to make the libraries useful and efficient, means had to be devised so that no undesirable literature got into them.

Moreover, in stocking books for a library, regard should be paid to the class of readers that it was meant to cater for and care should be taken to collect books not of general knowledge only but also those which dealt with public questions.

The Premier said that the Library movement had great

potentiality and deserved encouragement. He asssured the organizers that he would be always ready to help the movement in whatever way he could.

In conclusion, he paid a tribute to Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai, for the enthusiasm with which he had propagated the movement in Bengal.

The session terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

There was a show of two educational films in the evening organised by the Educational Films Corporation through the courtesy of its energetic Local Representative, Mr. B. N. Ghosh.

**25th July : Morning Session.**

The paper which was to have been presented at this session on "School and Juvenile Libraries" by Mr. Anathnath Basu, M. A. ( Lond ), Lecturer-in-charge, Department of Teachers' Training, Calcutta University, was taken as read on account of the absence of the speaker. The main points covered by his paper were as follows :

> A Juvenile Library is not merely a section of an adult library, whether public or institutional. Special features of Juvenile Libraries. Difference in needs, habits and outlook of children and adults. Planning and administration of Juvenile Libraries should also therefore be different. Librarian and teacher. Knowledge of child psychology essential. Rooms, furnitures and decorations. Principles of book-selec-

tion. Catalogue : their forms and use. Dailies and monthlies in a Juvenile Library. Duties of the Government, Mnnicipalities and District Boards. Co-operation between Juvenile Libraries and School Libraries. Travelling Juvenile Libraries. Wanted a central Book-selection Committee for Juvenile Libraries. Co-operation with the University and Department of Education.

Mr. Pulinkrishna Chatterjee, B. Sc. ( Cal. ), Dip. L. S. ( Andhra ), of the Asutosh College Library, next initiated the discussion on "Our College Libraries" with his paper on the subject. The main points covered by his paper were as follows :

College Libraies as distinguished from public libraries. Planning of college libraries. Advantages of open-access. The Librarian of a College Library. Our College Libraries lack an enlightened policy and outlook. They are still only depositories of books, nothing more. Conservative outlook in administration. The professor-in-charge system ; ill-educated and ill-equipped clerks chosen to act as library assistants. Professional training practically unknown. Training in scientific methods of administration is at a discount. Librarian and College Professor. A narrow policy in book-selection followed in most libraries. No discretionary fund at the disposal of the Librarian. Central and Departmental libraries : their co-ordination. Wanted an enlightened policy and complete modernisation of library technique and administration.

Dr. Niharranjan Ray, University Librarian, Calcutta University, then spoke at some length on the same subject elucidating and elaborating the main problems that face

our College Libraries and Librarians, and suggesting lines of improvement and creative work. The main points covered by his speech may be summarised as follows :-

> Present conditions most unsatisfactory. An enlightened policy hitherto unknown. New light dawning on University and College authorities. The Calcutta University Library : The Asutosh College Library : Bankura College Library : The Serampore College Library. But this is meagre. Wanted a well thought-out co-ordinated scheme. The University should take the initiative. First item in re-organisation : trained librarians and library assistants. Wanted a school of librarianship organised by the University. Insistence on having atleast one Diplomed Librarian and trained Library Assistants. Their status, pay and responsibility. Librarians & Library Committees. Book-selection. Second item : library planning and general routine work and administration ; needed a modern outlook. Third item : cataloguing and classification. Problem of co-operative cataloguing etc. Library co-operation work. Bibliographical work in the two University Libraries. Wanted a copy-right law for the province. University and Bangiya Sahitya Parishad should be depositories. Regular inspection of College libraries. Co-ordination by the University.

A very lively discussion then ensued in which Principal Ball of the Bankura College, Mr. A. K. Chanda, the then Principal, David Hare Training College and formerly offg. Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Satyananda Roy, Principal Corporation Teachers' Training College, Mr. Humayun Kabir of Calcutta University and Dr. Niharranjan Ray

took part. The discussion mainly centred round the following topics: co-ordination of school and college library work, book-selection, open-access system, reference work, cataloguing and classification work and library planning.

**25th July : After-noon Session**

Dr. Niharranjan Ray read out a number of reports received from district authorities regarding library provisions within their respective jurisdictions. Valuable and interesting reports were received from Midnapur, Chittagong, Dinajpur, Dacca, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Burdwan, Bogra, Noakhali, Howrah, Mursidabad, Barisal, Bankura, Birbhum, Hooghly, Rajsahi, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Nadia and Khulna. The report from Bogra, supplied by the Collector of the district, Mr. T. I. M. Nurannabi Choudhuri, I. C. S, is published elsewhere in the Bulletin as representing the general grade of library provision in other districts of the province. Extracts from the report received from Midnapur and supplied by Mr. B. R. Sen, I. C. S., the District Magistrate and Collector, are also published as giving the early history of one of the oldest public library in a mofussil town of the province.

A discussion was then initiated on "Rural and Small Urban Libraries", by Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose, B. A., Asst. Librarian, Calcutta University, with a paper on the subject. Basing his observations on his personal experiences on survey work in the district of Hooghly, Mr. Bose gave an illuminating description of

library provisions in rural and small urban areas and the problems that face such libraries. The main points covered by his paper may be summarised as follows :

> Necessity of establishing a regular system of rural library service. Number of libraries not negligible when percentage of literacy is taken into consideration. No library law which is the only remedy. Modern & efficient administrative methods should be gradually introduced. Wanted suitable arrangements at convenient centres for training in modern library methods. Local bodies should co-operate with the Bengal Library Association. Branches, delivery stations and travelling library systems. The Baroda example. Co-operation and co-ordination among libraries of a sub-division and district. Library publicity work. Library extension work. Children's Departmental Libraries. Co-operation with other rural agencies and institutions. Unequal regional distribution. Mutual rivalry and jealousy.

Mr. Bose's paper was taken up for a general discussion together with the reports of library work supplied by district authorities and the preliminary survey report of Mr. Pulin Krishna Chatterjee. A number of members and delegates took part in the discussion in course of which grievances and difficulties experienced by librarians and library authorities in rural and small urban areas were given expression to.

Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, in his concluding speech, thanked all who worked towards the success of the Conference. He hoped that suggestions emanating from the Conference would be duly considered by the Council of the

Association and every attempt will be made to give effect to them. He stressed that a strong public opinion should be formed in favour of having a Central Municipal Library in Calcutta, and District Municipal Libraries in all district municipal towns.

The proceedings of the Conference terminated with a modest social at which members and delegates were treated to light refreshments. A group photograph was also taken.

# LIBRARY PROVISIONS IN BENGAL.

## Address by Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai,

*President, Bengal Library Association.*

Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you at this Conference which is being held after a lapse of several years. It is a planned Conference ; discussions and recommendations will centre round some topics of importance, viz., (1) Juvenile Libraries including those connected with schools (2) College and University Libraries (3) Rural and small Urban Libraries. The survey report of the Libraries in Calcutta and Howrah will also be considered. A Library Publicity Exhibition has been opened this morning by the Mayor of Calcutta. In this Exhibition you will find some unique collections of international importance which are being exhibited for the first time in India. A set of exhibits displayed at the second Inter-

national Congress of Libraries and Bibliography held in Spain in 1935 by the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore have been permanently placed at our disposal.

## *REORGANISATION OF LIBRARIES.*

We have received information of over 1,250 libraries in Bengal, both public and institutional. The Bengal Library Association aims to re-organise them on a scientific basis, place them under trained librarians and create a healthy atmosphere conducive to the growth of a habit for reading right type of books. With this end in view the Book List Committee of the Association are engaged in the prepration of lists of recommended books which will be published in the Bulletin of the Association. The Association also opened a Summer Course of Training for Library Workers in May last under the Directorship of Dr. Niharranjan Ray, Chief Librarian of Calcutta University. He was assisted by nine other lecturers. The Premier will distribute certificates to the successful students of the Training Class this afternoon.

## *UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.*

Of the libraries in the province may be first mentioned the University Libraries. In number of volumes, the Calcutta University heads the list of all other Universities in India. In 1935, the books numbered 130,371. Our best thanks are due to the present Vice-Chancellor Mr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee for his laudable effort in re-organising it; but I think it would have been a welcome move had it been possible to locate it in a modern and

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upto-date library building instead of cramming it in the block added to the top floor of the Asutosh Building. In Madras, they have recently constructed a splendid library building based on modern conception of such structures with up-to-date equipments and the use of this library is not confined to University students alone, but is also open to the public. The Dacca University Library with a book resource of 78, 918 in 1934-35 has got better accomodation and its Librarian Mr. Monoranjan Ray is trying to administer it on modern lines. The Visva-Bharati Library is progressing satisfactorily under its able Librarian, Mr. Probhat Kumar Mukerjee. It is located in a nice building with pleasant surroundings. It, however, seemed strange that the Library so closely associated with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore should lack in the number of Bengali books. I hope our authors will come forward with their works to fill up the shelves of the Visva-Bharati Library.

## *COLLEGE LIBRARIES.*

But here in Bengal, professionally trained librarians had, till recently, no place in the Government and non-official colleges. Before the recent re-organisation the Calcutta University Library fared no better. If academically distinguished young men with necessary training in library science are placed in charge of college libraries and modern methods are adopted, they would, no doubt, bring with them increasing efficiency in library service to a considerable extent. Open access, at least to the Reference Section, should be adopted everywhere.

## *SCHOOL LIBRARIES.*

The school libraries in Bengal are not at all attractive ; rather they scare away readers. With a view to improve this deplorable state of things, Mr. Ranganathan, the indefatigable University Librarian of Madras has inaugurated Christmas Course of Training with sixty teachers since 1934. I happened to be present during its inauguration. Some such course should be attempted here for the development of our School Libraries. Paucity of funds stand in the way of adding fresh stock of books which are indispensable for the betterment of library conditions in this province. All High & Middle English Schools have their libraries ; but these are not properly maintained. Change of Stock is needed to popularise them. The students should be taught how to use the library, specially the reference section. In the West local public libraries supply fresh stock of books on loan to Schools and Colleges. Some such arrangement may help to increase the usefulmess and popularity of our School Libraries.

## *PRIMARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.*

Few primary schools in Bengal have got library worth the name. Even in Calcutta Corporation Schools, no provision is made for libraries. The Education Officer of Calcutta may do something in this direction. Illustrated juvenile literature easily attract young folks and create a love for books and a healthy reading habit.

## *INTER-LENDING OF BOOKS.*

Institutional libraries should allow loan of books among themselves. Inter-lending of books among different libraries should be arranged which if properly conducted would effect economy. The change of stock would increase the number of readers.

## *HOSPITAL LIBRARIES.*

There is no provision for library service in most hospitals of Bengal. The therapeutic effects of right sort of books on patients, specially on convalascents or those suffering from mental troubles, have been admitted by the medical world and there is scarcely any hospital in the West where there is no provision of libraries for patients. In India, Madras has taken the lead and voluntary efforts are being made to provide the hospitals with suitable books and magazines. Volunteers collect used books from the residents which they stock in the University Library where book packets are prepared and sent to different hospitals regularly. For illiterate patients, volunteers go about the hospitals and read out interesting books to them. Our Association sometime ago arranged a lecture by Dr. S. K. Mukherjee for the purpose. A proposal is on foot to appoint a representative Committee to go into the matter.

## *JAIL LIBRARIES.*

After much discussion in the local Legislative Council for several years during Budget debate, Government

made a provision of Rs. 1,000/- only last year for Jail Libraries in Bengal which will be continued for about another 3 years. This is a move in the right direction and I hope under the new constitution the Minister-in-Charge of Jails will make adequate provision for Jail Libraries. Literate prisoners consider intellectual starvation as an additional punishment.

## *LOCAL BODIES & LIBRARIES.*

There is now no legal bar to local bodies such as the District and Union Boards to make adequate provision for libraries within their respective jurisdictions. The Hooghly District Board was the first to make provision for libraries and an Union Board in that district first led the way. Since then some District and Union Boards have evinced interest in libraries and made provision for grants-in-aid ; but many others failed to make any provision at all. It is, however, gratifying to note that some municipalities are making provision for increased grants to libraries. This is as it should be. In the West municipal authorities think it their primary duty to maintain suitable libraries for rate-payers. In Spain, I saw several municipal libraries in Madrid, Salamanca, Seville and Barcelona as also small free library booths attached to Parks. In Bengal, Narayanganj and Chittagong have got municipal libraries though these are not free. The Northbrook Hall Library of Dacca has been recently taken over by the municipality. But no attempt has yet been made to reorganise it on modern lines. I should like to ask the Minister for Local Self-Government to

help this movement by making the local bodies including the Union Boards more interested in libraries.

## *PUBLIC LIBRARY CENTENARY.*

Of the public libraries in Bengal, the Calcutta Public Library transformed into the Imperial Library or rather made the nucleus for its formation by Viceroy Curzon is perhaps the oldest library in the province. Only a year back our Association celebrated the Public Library centenary.

## *MIDNAPORE PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

Next perhaps comes the Midnapore Public Library which was founded 85 years ago in 1852. Mr. B. R. Sen, I. C. S. the District Magistrate of Midnapore has supplied us with a very interesting history of the library. *

So far names of about 900 public libraries have been collected through the kind assistance of the District Magistrates and Chairmen of the local bodies ; but many more are still to be traced.

## *BOGRA PALLI-MANGAL LIBRARIES.*

The reports of libraries which we have received from District Magistrates contain much useful information. The Report of Mr. T. I. M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri, I. C. S., Collector of Bogra is very encouraging.* He is very enthusiastic about the formation of Palli Mangal Samiti

* Extracts from these reports are published elsewhere.

or Village Welfare Association in Bogra which has already opened 1, 500 night schools in the district.

We are thankful to Mr. Nurannabi Chaudhuri for the personal interest he is taking to further the library movement in his district and to the organisers of the Palli-mangal Samities for their laudable efforts in the liquidation of illiteracy by the opening of night schools and the starting of libraries as an antidote for lapsing to illiteracy. They are setting an excellent example which other districts should emulate and follow. The opening of night schools and libraries are the best and easiest method for combating illiteracy.

## *BRAHMANBARIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY.*

Mr. S. N. Ray, I. C. S., District Magistrate, Tippera, thus says about the Circulating Library organised at Brahmanbaria :—

"An interesting attempt at diffusion of general knowledge among the rural population is being made by the Brahmanbaria Co-operative Rural Reconstruction Society Ltd. by means of a Circulating Library. It has a stock of 2,000 books. There are as many boxes as Unions in the Sub-division, and those boxes containing about 20 books each are sent to the Presidents of Union Boards by rotation. The system is reported to be working satisfactorily. It is a venture full of potentialities and should be emulated by other sub-divisions. It deserves to be encouraged by the District Board with financial assistance."

The examples set by Brahmanbaria deserves emulation and adoption in other rural centres. District Boards should take the initiative in the establishment of travelling libraries and I hope the present Ministry will draw attention of the District Boards to this easy method for the spread of knowledge in the country-side.

## *ACTIVITIES OF THE BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

It may be asked what the Bengal Library Association is doing to improve the library conditions in Bengal ? At the outset, I should like to point out that the financial condition of the Association does not allow it to take up ambitious schemes. However, with its limited resources, it has undertaken the following schemes ; viz :

***( i ) SURVEY OF LIBRARY CONDITIONS :***

The first survey report of library conditions in Calcutta and Howrah will be taken into consideration at this Conference.

***( ii ) TRAINING CLASS FOR LIBRARY WORKERS :*** To impart a prelimiuary course of Training in Library Science.

***( iii ) PUBLICATION OF A BULLETIN :*** *The Bangiya Granthagar Parishad Patrika* in which the list of recommended books will be regularly published. The Book Selection Committee started work some months ago.

***( iv ) ASSOCIATION LIBRARY :*** A Library of the Association has been established which contains books on library technique. The Library also supply technical informations.

*( v ) PUBLIC LECTURES BY EXPERTS :* Lectures are sometimes organised on matters of importance relating to libraries. Four lectures were arranged in course of year. They were :

1. Decimal System of Classification ( in Bengali ) by Prof. Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee of the Visva-Bharati.

2. Library Service for the Sick & Invalids by Dr. Santosh Kumar Mukherjee, Editor, *Indian Medical Record*.

3. How to Organise a small Library by Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, Librarian, Imperial Library.

4. Discussion on School Libraries, in which many eminent educationists took part.

## *LECTURES ON LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN AND OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.*

Lectures were delivered among other places in the libraries named below during 1936-37 : Central Association, Hooghly ; Howrah Shibpur Tarun Sangha ; Taltala Public Library—Literary Conference ; Rajbalhat Library Conference ; Salkhia Students' Library ; Chandernagore Pustakagar ; Beliaghata Sandhya Samiti, South Calcutta Tarun Sangha ; Kalimata Library, Kalighat ; Krishnanagore Bandhav Sammelani Library ( Nadia ) ; First Behar Library Conference, Gaya ; Sripur Town Library, Khulna ; Bally Saraswati Pathagar ; Vikrampur Library Conference ( Dacca ) ; Chandernagore Prabartak Sangha ; Dasabhuja Sahitya Mandir, Mankundu & Chinsurah Boys Own Library.

CALCUTTA

## *DEPUTATION TO THE MINSTRY OF EDUCATION.*

A deputation of the Association waited on the last Ministry with some definite proposals to which the Hon'ble Minister gave a sympathetic hearing.

## *LIBRARY LEGISLATION.*

Library Legislation is essential if we want to further the movement in this province. There is no country in the West and in other British Colonies which has not got its own Library Legislation. I hope our Premier who is also the Education Minister will take the initiative in the matter. In conclusion, I should also like to request him to make adequate provision for the libraries in the province.

I thank you, friends, for giving me a patient hearing.

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# LIBRARY PROVISION IN BOGRA

Public libraries purchase books and also collect them from private sources, subscribe to periodicals and newspapers and generally maintain free Reading Rooms open to members and non-members alike. The general custom is to give free access to the members of the public to the periodicals and dailies during the hours the libraries are open. In many cases the free reading of books is also permitted by courtesy. Libraries are generally open between the hours of 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.. Some are also open in the morning. Membership is mainly divided into three classes, viz, first, second, and third, with fees of Re 1/-, -/8/- and-/4/- respectively. There are cases where fees are much lower ranging between the maximum of /8/- and the minimum of /1/-. The class to which a member belongs determines the number of books which he is entitled to take out of the Library at a time. Generally, the first class member is entitled to four volumes, the second class to two volumes, and the third class to one volume at a time. Big libraries have on average 50 to 60 members on their rolls. The libraries are at considerable variance with one another in respect of the number of books they contain. It is needless to point out that the urban public libraries are naturally better equipped and furnished than those in the rural areas. There are, however, a few honourable exceptions. In fact, one urban public library, the best and the oldest in the district, viz., the Woodburn Public Library contains about 4000 volumes of which 3000 are in English and 1000

Bengali. It also maintains 10 periodicals and 4 dailies both English and Bengali. The books represent all types of literature, such as novel, history, biography, criticism, poetry, reference etc. Another library in the town, viz., The Young Men's Muslim Association Library has a total number of about 2000 volumes, 90 per cent of which are in Bengali. Here also all types of literature are available on a moderate scale, fiction being the most prominent. It is to be noted in this connection that of all the books, fictions, as a rule, are highly called for, and a rapid circulation of this type of literature is a universal feature. The readers in the town libraries comprise all sections of the community, students, officers and professional men. The rural libraries do not have high class books and as such no high class readers and are confined only to the moderately educated or semi-literate section of the people.

Public libraries are generally managed by committees, some absolutely non-official and some, partly official and partly non-official. With the exception of some ex-official members, the personnel of these committees are formed by election tenable for a certain period. The libraries are mainly started on the munificence of the public who contribute lumpsome donations or otherwise help these institutions by providing them with books and furniture. They generally maintain themselves out of the subscriptions raised from their members. Only in certain exceptional cases they get assistance from local bodies, such as District Board, Municipality, Union Board or other funds. The discretionary fund at the hands of the District Officer also occassionally renders assistance

to these institutions when it can afford to do so. It is evident from this stagnant condition of the existing libraries that they spend for their up-keep almost all that they earn, thus leaving a very small surplus to better their lot. Very few of the libraries, excepting those attached to schools and the two town libraries that we have specially mentioned viz, The Woodburn Public Library and The Young Men's Muslim Association Library have got buildings and reading rooms of their own. Even then the accommodation can hardly be said to be either sufficient or suitable.

The local bodies, viz., the Municipalities, District Boards, Local Boards, Union Boards etc., have done very little uptill now towards the up-keep and growth of the libraries for which there is a growing demand. Enthusiasm for the starting of libraries is on the increase. The idea that the libraries are the best means of spreading knowledge is fast gaining ground on the minds of the public. And this again is entirely due to a movement which has, by its practicalness and immediate beneficial results, caught the imagination of the rural population of this district and has brought a new life to the moribund rural areas. We mean the 'Palli-Mangal' movement of which the Bogra district can well be proud.

The 'Palli-Mangal' movement stands for reconstructing villages through self-help and combined voluntary and co-ordinated efforts. One phase of this movement is to eradicate the evil of illiteracy. With this object in view, it is trying to start as many night schools as possible. Already about 1500 night schools have been started

throughout the district. The movement does not stop here. It has simultaneously adopted the establishment of libraries as a second weapon to fight illiteracy with. It has in view to open a library with each 'Palli-mangal' office in the numerous villages in the district. Many libraries have already been opened. The idea is to set up, in the first instance, as many libraries as possible without looking at its equipment, leaving the improvement to be effected in future. In many cases, Union Boards are helping with men and money these 'Palli-mangal Samities'. In this way, Union Boards are indirectly helping the library movement that is vigorously going on in the rural areas and which has sympathy and good-will of every one. There is an eagerness on the part of the public to keep themselves abreast of all kinds of informations impinging directly or indirectly on their daily life. It is to be admitted that the success within such a short time cannot be overwhelming. It must naturally be moderate and slow-paced at the present stage. Still, it is no mean achievement when we see that almost every village is vying with its neighbour to set up a good library of its own. These 'Palli-mangal' public libraries have now roughly speaking, 30 to 40 volumes on average, the big libraries containing as many as 150 volumes. Equipment and accommodation are inadequate. There are of course a few Palli-mangal Public libraries which compare favourably, in point of equipment and accommodation, with the urban libraries. Fulbari Palli-mangal Public Library may be mentioned as one. It has a spacious room containing all the requirements of

a library. These libraries are being started by means of donations and subscriptions locally raised and by contributions in the shape of books and furniture from the generous public. The Government of India grant and also Collector's discretionary grant have set some of them on their legs.

Honorary workers are gladly offering their voluntary service to this noble cause. There is thus no expenditure at present on the part of these libraries so far as management is concerned. The libraries are being managed by committees consisting of both official and non-official members.

On an examination of the financial condition of all the types of libraries we have mentioned, it becomes abundantly clear that libraries in general are not in a progressive condition owing to paucity of funds. The local bodies should bestow their special attention on these institutions. The Collector's discretionary fund may, in this respect, also be increased so that assistance may be rendered to rising and deserving institutions.

T. I. M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri.
*(Collector of Bogra)*

# The Midnapur Public Library.

As President of the Midnapore Public Library, which was founded as far back as 1852 and was perhaps the first mufassil Public Library in Bengal and probably in India, I enclose herewith an extract from a Resolution by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal on Mr. Rickett's Report of the district of Midnapore dated the 11th January, 1854, and a copy of a letter dated the 15th June, 1857, of the late Raj Narayan Bose of revered memory in support. I extend to the Bengal Library Conference my sincerest greetings. That the work which the Bengal Library Conference has been doing for the last few years is of great national importance, no one who has followed the work of the American Library Association can gainsay. It is a matter of great regret however that the subject has yet to attract the attention of our public men and legislators. The foundation of the Library movement in England was laid by the Parliamentary Act of 1850, later amended by the Public Libraries Amendment Act of 1919. By this Act, the county was established as a library unit and powers were given to impose rates for the same. In the United States also the basic principle of the library movement has been to make Municipalities and other units of local government responsible for the maintenance of libraries from the proceeds of special rates. Is it not now the time that the Bengal Library Association approached the Legislators to follow the example of Great Britain and United States and gave similar permissive—and not compulsory—powers to Municipalities and Union Boards? Other activities

connected with the library movement in Great Britain and United States have been organisation of courses of lectures drawing attention to the books in the library, book exhibitions, work with children in the library, organisation of travelling libraries. It is true that wide prevalence of illiteracy in India makes all comparisons with countries like Great Britain and United States impossible. But why should not the position be properly examined ? I may say that I have tried in a humble way to do some work in this direction, particularly in Malda. But it is my experience that the ignorance and apathy of the people are so great that nothing short of legislation will help.

I hope the Conference will succeed in rousing to some extent the conscience of the educated public in the matter and with that hope I wish it every success,

*Bayley Hall,*
MIDNAPORE.

B. R. Sen.
*(District Magistrate & President, Midnapore Public Library)*

* * *

[ Extract from a Resolution by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal on Mr. H. Rickett's Report of the District of Midnapore dated the 11th January 1854.]

Paras 232 to 239—The advantages that have followed the establishment of a Public Library at Midnapore are touched on in these paras and it is suggested that endeavours should be made to establish reading rooms at large stations.

A copy of these paras will be forwarded to all Commissioners of Revenue both in the Regulation and Extra Regulation Provinces with an intimation to the effect that the Government regards the establishment of reading rooms and Libraries at Sudder Stations as an

object of much interest and importance worthy of the personal attention of the District Officers and deserving all reasonable encouragement from the Government.

* * *

[ Extract from letter No. 70 dated 16th June 1857 addressed to W. H. Brodhurst, Esq., Collector, Midnapore by Babu Rajnarain Bose, Secretary, Midnapore Public Library. ]

In reply to your letter No. 495 dated 26th December 1856 forwarding copy of a letter from the Offg. Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division, I have the honour to submit the following information regarding the Public Library of this station.

The Library was founded in the year 1852. It owes its origin to the philanthropic exertions of Mr. H. V. Bayley, the then Collector of Midnapore who enjoys the undisputed honour of being the founder of the first Mofussil Public Library in Bengal. He was assisted in the undertaking by the Zamindars and other influential men of the district among whom a subscription of Rs. 2400/- was raised which was devoted to the creation of the Library building and the purchase of books, maps and other furnitures etc. etc. etc. The greater number of the English books in the library was presented by Mr. Bayley.

Government gave no assistance towards the establishment of the Library. It was during Mr. Rickett's visit to Midnapore that the Library Committee solicited him to request Government to supply the Library with the Bengalee Government Gazette "Reports of the Sudder and Zillah Decisions" in English and Bengali, "Selections from the Records of the Bengal Government" and such other publications as are issued under its auspices. In the Report which

Mr. Rickett made to Government in compliance with this request, he spoke favourably of the Library laying before Government the benefits that would result to the public and the encouragement the cause of education in India would receive from the establishment of Institutions similar to the Midnapore Library throughout the country and strongly recommended that a grant of Rs. 500 be made by Government to the Library for the purchase of books in addition to a gift of its publication. We have since obtained a present of Vernacular works of the value of Rs. 50/- from Government and have been receiving its publications as issued from time to time.

Nearly all of those who had received English education are subscribers to the Library. Others have at last come to appreciate its utility and have subscribed. The list of subscribers is receiving additions and could we but procure an additional good collection of English and Bengali works, there is every prospect of the number of subscribers increasing. The number of volumes at present in the Library is 2571.

The chief utility of the library consists in keeping up a taste for reading among the ex-students of English and Vernacular schools after leaving schools. Those who have not been bred up in any public institution also receive much information from the library of which they would otherwise have remained deprived throughout their lives. Those who prefer reading newspapers or discussing on interesting topics repair to the Library for such purposes. The number of such persons at present is however small. The majority of the subscribers prefer sending for books from their homes.

* * *

# Annual Report, 1936.

**Introduction.** The Association has completed the third year of its career since its re-organisation on the 14th. September, 1933. It is a hopeful sign that abiding interest is being taken all over the province by both official and non-official supporters of the library movement.

**Membership.** The number of members increased to 1 Life, 114 Personal, 1 Supporting and 101 Institutional by the end of this year. The names of 2 Personal and 1 Institutional member were removed from Members' roll as they became defaulters.

**Obituary.** The Association has sustained a great loss by the sudden death of its Hony. Treasurer, Mr. Manindra Lal Banerjee, whose indefatiguable services towards the promotion of the activities of this Association would be ever remembered by its members. It has also lost another interested member by the untimely death of Mr. Gurudas Roy of Balagarh.

**Council.** The affairs of the Association was administered by a Council and an Executive Committee.

The new Council consisting of 36 members including 10 District representatives met only once this year on the 4th. October, 1936, and elected an Executive Committee consisting of 10 members. The resolutions adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 1st. July, 1937, were referred to the Executive Committee for necessary action. The following Standing Committees were appointed according to the revised constitution :—Membership, Publications,

Library, Propaganda, and Book-List The Budget for 1936 was drawn up. Formal recognition was granted to the Howrah District Branch.

**Executive Committee.** The Executive Committee held 5 meetings during the year.

The old Executive committee met on 6-1-36, 26-1-36, 12-2-36, and 28-5-36 and the new Executive Committee met on 6-11-36.

At its meeting held on 6-1-36, arrangements were made for opening the library of the Association. The invitation of the Calcutta Library Conference was accepted and 5 members of the Association agreed to attend the conference as delegates. Mr. S. Chatterjee was elected representative of the Association to the Indian Library Association.

At the meeting held on 29-1-36, a condolence resolution was adopted at the demise of His Majesty King George V. The President described in feeling terms the kind hospitality received by him in various western countries in course of his tour on the occasion of the last International Library Congress in Spain.

At the meeting held on 12-2-36, the Hony. Genl. Secretary reported that arrangements were made at the Bengal Education Week Exhibition to display Library Literature on School Library work. The procedure for conducting next general election was decided at the meeting.

At the meeting held on 28-5-36, the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed to suggest ammendments to the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Association were approved and it was decided to place the same before the Annual General meeting.

The recommendations of the committee for organisation of the District Branches of the Association were accepted.

At the meeting held on 6-11-36, a sub-committee was appointed with the following members to draw up a scheme for opening a short Training course for Library workers :—Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah ( Chairman ), Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose, Mr. S. Chatterjee, Mr. T. C. Dutta and Mr. Prafulla Nath Mukherjee ( Convener ). The Committee agreed to undertake the compilation of a list of recommended books in Bengali including fictions suitable for Public Libraries as requested by the Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Bengal.

**Annual General Meeting.** The Annual general meeting of the Association was held at the Imperial Library, Calcutta on the 1st. July, 1936, under the presidency of Kumar M. D. Rai Mohasai, M. L. C. 52 members were present. At the outset he read the message sent by H. E. The Governor of Bengal conveying his good wishes. After delivering his address of welcome the President requested the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Azizul Huq, Minister of Education, Bengal, to deliver the Inaugural Address. The Hon'ble Minister in course of his address made several suggestions for improvement of library facilities. The Annual Report of the Association for 1935 was then presented by the Hony. Genl. Secretary, Mr. T. C. Dutta and was adopted. Late Mr. M. L. Banerjee, the Hony. Treasurer of the Association submitted the accounts of the Association for the year ending 31st December,

1935, duly audited by Messrs. George Read & Co. Chartered Accountants, the Hony. Auditors of the Association, which were duly passed. The ammendments to the constitution and bye-laws of the Association as proposed by the Executive Committee were duly approved.

The following resolutions were then adopted :—

(1) That early arrangements be made by the Bengal Library Association to open a short training course for library workers.

(2) That some standing committees be appointed by the council of the Association, the members of which may be selected from the council and from the general committee to deal with various phases of Association work such as Membership, Publications, Library, Propaganda, Book-List etc.

(3) That the Chairmen of all District Boards and Municipalities in Bengal be requested to make suitable provision of grants for the Public Libraries in their Educational Budgets every year.

(4) That all rural libraries are requested to organise Night Schools under their management for imparting education to villagers.

(5) That the University of Calcutta be requested to start a Training Department to train all school Librarians of Bengal as early as possible.

**District Branches.** Though six District branches viz. Howrah, Hooghly, 24 Parganas, Dinajpur, Faridpur and Pabna, were formed this year, there had not been much activity of these branches. It is hoped that the

Secretaries of the District branches would help the Association in consolidating library activities in mofussil area. Attempts should be made to form district branches in other districts of the province including the city of Calcutta, if necessary, with the members of the Association belonging to these areas.

**Finance.** There has been steady improvement in the financial condition of the Association. It appears that the membership subscription is too low to meet the incidental expenses of the Association and it may be necessary to raise the rate slightly in near future. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 74-15-0 and closed with a balance of Rs. 115-2-6.

Total Collections amounted to Rs. 244-4-0 and Expenditure Rs. 204-0-6 only.

**Association Library.** The Association Library though formed needs a proper location. It is at present accommodated at the Sir Asutosh Memorial Institute, Bhowanipur.

**Lectures.** Arrangements were made for delivery of lectures on Library Technique at different places. A discussion was held at the Mahabodhi Society on School Library Work at the time of the Bengal Education Week. Khan Bahadur K.M. Asadullah, F. L. A, delivered a lecture on "How to organise a Library" after the meeting of the Council held on 4-10-36. The President, Hony General Secretary and other officials of the Association delivered numerous lectures on the improvement of library service at the various institutions of Calcutta and mofussil.

**Local Bodies.** The attention of the District Boards and Municipalities have regularly been drawn to make adequate provision for grant-in-aid towards the libraries. It is necessary to draw the attention of the authorities of the Union Boards to help in the establishment and maintenance of a library in every Union at least and it is hoped that the District officials would help the Association in this direction.

**Proscribed Literature.** Announcements regarding proscribed literature are being received by the Association regularly but complaints are often received from our affiliated institutions regarding non-receipt of the same from the local District Magistrates inspite of definite instructions on the subject.

**Technical Guidance.** Opening of an Information Bureau, an essential requirement for the guidance of the members, could not be done during this year for want of a suitable place ; but it may be possible to have the scheme materialised very soon. The Bulletin of the Association would help the members a great deal in this direction.

**Publications.** The Association has arranged for publication of a series of books in Bengali on various phases of Library work through the D. M. Library of Calcutta. Kumar M. D. Rai Mohasai's গ্রন্থাগার ( Library ) has been the first publication. Kumar M. D. Rai Mohasai's "দেশ বিদেশের গ্রন্থাগার" ( Libraries At Home and Abroad ) would be the second, and Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose's "গ্রন্থতালিকা" ( Cataloguing ) would be the third number of the series. The bulletin of the Association would be styled as "গ্রন্থাগার পরিষৎ পত্রিকা"।

**Publicity.** Thanks are due to the Editors of the local journals such as the Ananda Bazar Patrika, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Advance, the Statesman, the Dainik Basumati, the Calcutta Municipal Gazette, etc. for publishing the announcements of the Association from time to time. The Editors of the Library Association Record and Modern Librarian have done a great service to this Association by publishing its activities from time to time. The authorities of the Associated Press of India and United Press of India very kindly helped the Association in conducting general publicity work and all of them deserve our hearty thanks.

**Training in Librarianship.** The recommendations made by the Library Training Sub-committee helped the Association in opening the first Summer Training Class in Librarianship in May, 1937. under the directorship of Dr. Niharranjan Ray, M. A., D. Phil & Lett (Leyden), Dip. Lib. (Lond.) Librarian of the Calcutta University.

**Directory.** Materials are being collected for publishing a Library Directory for Bengal very shortly. Names of nearly 900 public libraries have been collected. Statistical return forms were sent to them all as well as to the colleges and schools of the province.

**Conclusion.** It is needless to mention that the Association needs proper office accommodation to conduct its activities properly where the library of the Association may also be located. As the Madras Library Association has been housed in the Madras University premises, it is hoped that the authorities of the Calcutta University would very kindly help the Assotiation in

housing this Association within its premises till the Association is able to make its own arrangements.

It is hoped that sympathy and co-operation would be lent by all libraries, educational institutions, local bodies as well as the Provincial Government for the success of the Library Movement in Bengal.

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## *Receipts and Payments Account from 1st January, 1936 to 15th January, 1937.*

| Receipts. | | Payments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Balance as at 1st Jany' 36 ... | 74-15-0 | By Postage ... | 79-1-9 |
| Subscriptions from ordinary members, associations and libraries ... | 255-4-0 | „ Printing & stationery ... | 126-6-0 |
| | | „ Contribution to Indian Library Association ... | 5-0-0 |
| | | „ Amount sent to Library Association, London for books ... | 9-5-0 |
| | | „ Sundries ... | 4-0-9 |
| | | „ Deficit in Cash* with the deceased Treasurer written off ... | 11-7-6 |
| | | „ Cash in hand ... | 94-14-0 |
| | Rs. 330-3-0 | | Rs. 330-3-0 |

Avenue House,
Chowringhee Square,
Calcutta.
22nd July, 1937.

GEORGE READ & CO.
*Chartered Accountants.*
Hony. Auditors.

* Mr. Manindra Lal Banerjee, Head Assistant, Imperial Library, who was the Hony Treasurer of the Bengal Library Association since it inception died suddenly in January last. The audit report also includes the period of 1937 during which the late Mr. Manindra Lal Banerjee acted as Treasurer.

# BENGAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Along with the decision to hold a Conference in connection with the Annual General Meeting of the Association it was also decided that the Conference should be held on a planned basis. The Conference Committee, therefore, decided upon having discussions on certain definite topics which were as follows :—

1. Survey of Library work in Calcutta and other municipal towns of Bengal.
2. Rural and small urban libraries.
3. College & University Libraries.
4. School and Juvenile Libraries.

## *1. LIBRARY PROVISION IN CALCUTTA AND OTHER MUNICIPAL TOWNS.*

The discussion on Library provisions in Calcutta and other municipal towns of the province was initiated by Mr. Pulin Krishna Chatterjee, Secretary of the Library Survey Committee. Basing his remarks on his personal experience of library provisions in Calcutta and Howrah with which the survey began, Mr. Chatterjee pointed out the very inadequate provision for and unsatisfactory condition of Calcutta and Howrah libraries, and the absence of any definite library policy on the part of the respective municipal authorities. He concluded by suggesting that Calcutta, to start with, should have atleast one

Central Municipal Public Library and four District Libraries for the four municipal districts into which Calcutta is divided, directly controlled and administered by the Corporation. This, he demonstrated, could be done by spending the amount of library grant available in persuance of a definite library policy and working out in gradual steps a well-planned scheme in which a Central Municipal Library shall play the most important part with four branch libraries in the four districts. As for Howrah, which may be taken as a representative district centre, he suggested a centralised Municipal Library System to be controlled and administered by the Municipality.

Earlier, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, in course of a long and instructive address of welcome, had also referred in some detail to the inadequacy of library provision in Calcutta in particular and other municipal towns in general. He, too, tried to impress on the audience and also the Calcutta Corporation authorities the need of having a Central Municipal Library in Calcutta to start with.

Mr. Sanat Kumar Ray Chaudhury, Mayor of Calcutta, in his address, also admitted the inadequacy of library provision in the metropolis, and assured the Conference that he, as the official head of the Corporation, would try to do whatever he can to improve the condition of Calcutta libraries. As to the immediate need of a Central Municipal Library in Calcutta, however, he thought that there was no very great demand for such a library from the citizens of Calcutta, but he assured that if the

Corporation felt at any time that there was a strong demand, the Corporation would take immediate steps to respond to that demand.

In this respect, therefore, the sense of the Conference was that the following recommendations might be made to the Bengal Library Association :

(a) The Council may ask the Publicity and Propaganda Committee to move to create a local demand in public press and platform for a Central Municipal Library in Calcutta to start with, and gradually for four district libraries in the four districts.

(b) The Council may take immediate steps to formulate two detailed schemes for library provisions, one for Calcutta and another for the municipal district and sub-divisional towns of the province, and move the respective municipal authorities to give effect to these schemes.

(c) The Council may move the district branches of the Association to prepare survey reports of library provisions in the district and sub-divisional centres within their respective jurisdictions and forward them to the Association at an early date.

(d) The Council may also move to prepare a Library Directory of the province which will include not only a more or less complete list of the libraries, but also a critical account of library provisions, district by district, and a statistical summary. This can be done with the help of the district reports already received from district authorities and also personal and institutional members of the Association.

## 2. *SCHOOL AND JUVENILE LIBRARIES.*

The discussion on the School and Juvenile Libraries was to have been initiated by Mr. Anathnath Basu; but this could not be done owing to Mr. Basu's illness. Mr. Basu's observations and suggestions were placed before the Conference and several members joined the discussion. The sense of the Conference was that very little attention had so far been paid towards the condition of School and Juvenile Libraries of the province, and that in most schools and places where such libraries did exist, they were in such a deplorable state that the Conference thought the Association might suggest some ways and means to improve their condition and increase their number.

In this respect the sense of the Conference was that the following recommendations might be made to the Association :

(a) The Council may create a School and Juvenile Library Committee to review the work of the existing School and Juvenile Libraries of this province and formulate a Scheme for the betterment and increase of the number of such libraries.

(b) The Council may move the Corporation of Calcutta to provide for a combined School and Juvenile public Library in atleast every Coporation Model School of the city to be administered and controlled by the Primary Education Department of the Corporation. The School and Juvenile Library Committee of the Association may suggest definite lines in which such libraries should be managed aud administered.

(c) The Council may approach the University of Calcutta who are the affiliating authority of secondary schools of the province to insist on having the School Library equipped and administered of lines recommended by the Association as a condition precedent for granting affiliation.

## 3. *RURAL AND SMALL URBAN LIBRARIES.*

The discussion on this topic was initiated by Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose, who basing his arguments and observations on his personal experience of library survey work in the rural areas of the Hooghly district, pleaded for (i) better co-ordination and co-operation amongst the private and association libraries in the rural areas (ii) having Travelling libraries and regular supply to delivery stations (iii) making the people more library-minded by means of regular and continuous propaganda work with the help of the district branch organisations and above all (iv) enactment of a comprehensive Library Act for municipal as well as for rural areas. About a dozen members representing various kinds of rural and small urban libraries joined the discussion which centred round the question of (a) police interference with the work of some village and small urban libraries, mainly in the Eastern Bengal districts and Midnapore (b) circulating libraries which in atleast one instance at Rungpur proved to be a very fruitful method and received considerable response from its clientele and (c) the very inadequate financial resources of the village and small urban libraries.

In this respect the sense of the Conference was that

the following recommendations might be made to the Association :

(a) The Council may immediately move to form a special Committee to go deeply into the matter of enactment of a provincial Library Legislation, the desirability of having a Library Act, and prepare the outlines of a Bill for consideration of the Council. As the Conference felt that no amelioration of the condition of rural and small urban libraries was possible without Library Legislation, and as the problem of Library Legislation was intimately associated with the educational provisions, specially of Primary Education, and provisions under the Local Self-Government of the province, the Conference recommends that the aforesaid Committee should proceed in consultation with the Departments of Education and Local Self-Government.

(b) The Council may invite the co-operation of the District Branches and invite their suggestions as to how improvements can be effected in the existing conditions of rural and small urban libraries.

(c) The Council may move to protest to the proper authorities against uncalled for police interference with the work of libraries by seizing books that are not banned either under the Sea Customs Act or under some other prohibiting measures, or with those libraries that are not directly or indirectly financed, managed and controlled by organisations declared unlawful.

## 4. *COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.*

The discussion on this topic was initiated by Mr. Pulin Krishna Chatterjee being followed by Dr. Niharranjan

Ray. While they spoke about the general condition of of the College and University Libraries of the province, their working and administration, they dwelt more or less on the following points: (a) general practice of College Lecturers acting as Librarians in College Libraries; (b) charging an insufficiently educated clerk with the work of administration of the Library; (c) absence of any training in Librarianship; (d) qualifications, status and pay of Librarians; (e) defective planning of College & University Libraries; (f) adoption of an uniform code of catalouging and scheme of classification; (g) inter-collegiate co-operation, (h) necessity of College and University Libraries acting as bibliographic laboratories and information bureaus; (i) Open shelf versus Closed shelf system and (j) improved policy of book-selection and general administration. Principal Ball of Bankura College, Mr. A. K. Chanda, Mr. H. Z. Kabir and Dr. Satyananda Roy made valuable contributions to the discussion. As a result of this very lively and interesting discussion, the Conference felt that the following recommendations may be made to the Association:

(a) The Council may move to appoint a Committee to go into the details of the problems that face the University and College libraries of the province, and devise ways and means by which these problems can be solved gradually but successfully.

(b) The Council may address the University authorities formulating a scheme (i) for the introduction of a Diploma Course of Training in Librarianship (ii) for fixing up standards of minimum qualifications, pay and

status of Librarians and Library assistants (iii) for periodical inspection of all affiliated college libraries by the Inspector of Colleges with the help of the University Librarian (iv) for adoption of an uniform cataloguing code and classification scheme and (v) for inter-collegiate co-operation in the inter-lending of books and bibliographical work.

## 5. *MISCELLANEOUS.*

Amongst miscellaneous topics discussed at the Conference by far the most important one was on the topic of special libraries. A complaint was made about the absence of any co-operation in mutual inter-loan of books among the different libraries of Calcutta, while another complaint was of the absence of any co-ordination of the work done by various kinds of special libraries and absence of any guide as to the general contents of their collection being made known to the interested readers. The Conference felt that :

The Council may appoint a Special Library Committee to go into the problems of Special Libraries with a view (i) to have a system of inter-lending introduced among them, (ii) to prepare a general guide of the Special Libraries in Calcutta (iii) and to promote co-ordination of their activities.

# THIRD ALL INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

*Indian Library Association Office—Imperial Library, Calcutta, 1st September. 1937.*

DEAR SIR,

You must have come to know by this time, through the medium of the Press that the Third All India Library Conference is to be held in Delhi, about X'mas week. The hosts are to be the University of Delhi, and the Government of India Libraries Association, Simla and Delhi. The 23rd., 24th.,* and 25th of December next* have been proposed to be the dates for the holding of the Conference. Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, Vice Chancellor of the University of Delhi has been elected the Chairman, and Professor A. Bhattacharyya, Vice-Principal, Hindu College, Delhi, and Librarian of the University Library as the Honorary Secretary of the Reception Committee. The University of Delhi has sanctioned a donation of Rs. 250/- towards the expenses of the Conference, and donations from others interested in the movement are expected in the near future. In fact, every effort is being made to make the Conference as much a success, if not more, as the previous ones.

As soon as other details about the Conference are settled, you will be informed of them.

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* The dates have subsequently been altered to 22nd, 23rd and 24th December.

Along with the Conference will be held the General Meeting of the Indian Library Association, and at least two meetings of the Council of the Association, of which the dates will be announced as soon as fixed. The necessary papers in this connection will be forwarded to you, in due course.

Non-members of the Association may take part in the proceedings of the Conference, as delegates, for which the fee has been fixed at Rs. 5/- per head. Members of the Association will attend as such; and shall not have to pay any fee.

I do hope that you will make every effort to attend the Conference, and thus contribute towards its success.

Yours faithfully,
K. M. ASADULLAH.
*Honorary General Secretary.*

*Personel of the Council, Executive Committee and other Standing Committees of the Bengal Library Association for 1937.*

## THE COUNCIL

**President :**

Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai

**Vice-Presidents :**

Mr. W. C. Wordsworth
Dr. Niharranjan Ray
Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali
„ Sailendra Nath Ghosh
„ S. N. Rudra

**General Secretary :**

Mr. Tin Cori Dutta

**Joint Secretary :**

Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose

**Asst. Secretary :**

Mr. Pulin Krishna Chatterjee

**Treasurer :**

Mr. Biswa Nath Banerjee

**Librarian :**

Mr. J. N. Majumder

**Members:**

Mr. Anath Nath Basu
,, Benoy Bhusan Bose
,, Satyendra Nath Bose
,, Apurba Kumar Chanda
Dr. Bibhu Charan Chatterjee
Mr. Sukhen Chatterjee
,, Anath Bandhu Dutta
,, Pyari Mohan De
,, Nirmal Chandra Ghosh
,, Susbil Kumar Ghosh
,, Narendra Nath Kar
,, Sudhir Kumar Lahiri
,, Naresh Chandra Mitra
Rai Saheb Dharani Mohan Moitra
Mr. Umaprasad Mukerjee
,, Prabhat Kumar Mukerjee
,, Kasem Ali Rasulpuri
,, Manindra Nath Rudra
,, Sailes Chandra Sen
,, Phanindra Nath Chakravarti

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai
Mr. T. C. Dutta
,, Biswa Nath Banerjee
} *Ex-Officio.*

Dr. Niharranjan Ray
Mr. Sushil Kumar Ghosh
,, Anath Bandhu Dutta
,, Manindra Nath Rudra

Mr. Pulin Krishna Chatterjee
,, Pramil Chandra Bose
,, Naresh Chandra Mitra

## STANDING COMMITTEES

**Finance Committee**

1. Mr. Uma Prasad Mookerjee, *Chairman*
2. ,, Biswanath Banerjee, *Secretary*
3. ,, Naresh Chandra Mitra
4. ,, Sanat Kumar Mukherjee
5. ,, Pulin Krishna Chatterjee
6. ,, Anath Bandhu Dutta
7. Hony. Genl. Secretary, *Ex-officio*

**Book Selection Committee**

1, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, *Chairman*
2. Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose, *Secretary*
3. Pundit Amulya Ch. Vidyabhusan
4. Mr. Jogendra Nath Gupta
5. ,, Narendra Nath Bose
6. Dr. Niharranjan Ray
7. Hony. Genl. Secretary, *Ex-officio*

**Publication Committee**

1. Mr. Amal Home, *Chairman*
2. Dr. Niharranjan Ray, *Secretary*
3. Mr. M. N. Rudra
4. ,, S. N. Sinha
5. ,, Pramil Chandra Bose
6. ,, Gopaldas Mazumder
7. Hony. Genl. Secretary, *Ex-officio*

**Propaganda & Publicity Committee**

1. Mr. Sukumar Dutt., M. L. A. *Chairman*
2. „ Sukhen Chatterjee, *Secretary*
3. „ Sushil Kumar Ghosh
4. „ Sushil Kumar Chatterjee
5. „ Sailendra Nath Laha
6. „ Biswanath Banerjee
7. Hony. Genl. Secretary, *Ex-officio*

**School Library Committee**

1. Mr. Apurba Kumar Chanda, *Chairman*
2. „ Anath Nath Bose, *Secretary*
3. „ Manmatho Mohan Bose
4. „ Monoranjan Sen Gupta
5. „ Dhirendra Nath Sen
6. Dr. Niharranjan Ray
7. Hony. Genl. Secretary, *Ex-officio*

**Hospital Library Committee**

1. Col. K. K. Chatterjee, *Chairman*
2. Dr. Santosh Kumar Mukherjee, *Secretary*
3. Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar
4. Dr. Upendra Nath Chakravarti
5. Mr. Anil Kumar De
6. „ S. N. Rudra
7. Hony. Genl. Secretary, *Ex-officio*

**Library Training Committee**

1. Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, *Chairman*
2. Dr. Niharranjan Ray, *Secretary*
3. Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose

4. Mr. Pulin Krishna Chatterjee
5. Mr. Biswanath Banerjee
6. Mr. Sukhen Chatterjee
7. Hony. Genl. Secretary, *Ex-officio*

**Special Library Committee**

1. Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, *Chairman*
2. „ Jatindra N. Sen Gupta, *Secretary*
3. „ S. Chatterjee
4. „ Jatindra N. Bhattacharya
5. „ N. N. Rudra
6. „ H. K. Vyas
7. Hony. Genl. Secretary, *Ex-officio*

**Library Survey Committee**

1. Dr. Niharranjan Ray, *Chairman*
2. Mr. Pulin K. Chatterjee, *Secretary*
3. „ Pramil Chandra Bose
4. „ S. N. Bose
5. „ Pankoj K. Ghose
6. Maulana A. H. Ahmad Hosain
7. Hony. Genl Secretary, *Ex-officio*

Each Committee has powers to co-opt two additional members.

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# DISTRICT ORGANISATIONS

## *Rules for Guidance.*

There should be only one District Branch in every District and for this purpose the city of Calcutta should be considered as a District.

Individual members or affiliated institutions on their own initiative or on being authorised in this behalf by the Bengal Library Association may call District Library Conference in their respective districts in collaboration with the BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION to form into District Branches.

The aims and objects of these District Branches should under no circumstances be in contravention to those of the Bengal Library Association and each of these duly constituted branches should be required to be formally recognised.

Subject to the constitution and bye-laws of the Bengal Library Association the District Branch will be, with regard to its activities relating to the District, an autonomous body. It, however, shall not take any action other than by recommendation to the Bengal Library Association, which affects other District Branch or Branches or the Bengal Library Association.

The bye-laws and rules of a District Branch must not conflict with the constitution and bye-laws of the Bengal Library Association. All bye-laws and rules framed

by the District Branch should be submitted to the Bengal Library Association for approval and no amendment or addition thereof should be valid until approved by the Bengal Library Association.

1. The affairs of a District Branch shall be managed by a District Committe consisting of at least a Chairman, a Secretary and 3 members. Other office-bearers may also be appointed to suit local conditions. All the office-bearers and members of a District Committee shall be members of the Association from the District concerned.

2. All bona-fide members of the Bengal Library Association (both personal and institutional) from a district shall become members of that District Branch and will not be required to pay any more compulsory annual subscription for being members of the District Branch.

3. All members shall pay their annual subscriptions directly to the Honorary Treasurer of the Bengal Library Association.

4. A District Branch may get 25 % of the annual subscriptions realised from the members of the Bengal Library Association from the district concerned.

5. In addition to the contribution received from the Association a District Committee shall be competent to raise donations according to local requirements.

6. The draft budget of a District Branch is to be submitted to the Bengal Library Association for being approved by November of every year.

7. A District Committee shall meet at least twice a year.

8. The Annual meeting of a District Branch shall be held before the end of January every year in which the District Committee would be formed and the annual report on the working of the district Branch along with a statement of accounts, preferably audited by an auditor, shall be submitted and duly passed. A true copy of the report and statement of accounts along with the proceedings of the meeting shall be sent to

the Bengal Library Association as early as possible after the meeting, but not later than the 31st. of January every year.

9. Under the guidance and direction of and in co-operation with the parent body (i. e., the Bengal Library Association) a District Branch may

(i) prepare a map of the district showing the libraries of the district in it and the means of communication thereto.

(ii) deal with the question of library provision in the budgets of local Bodies namely the Municipalities, District Board and Union Boards of the District and take necessary steps to secure adequate and suitable provision for libraries in such budgets.

(iii) collect library statistics and report for the district.

(v) undertake a survey of library condition in the district.

(v) arrange for the inspection of local libraries with a view to help them with suggestions and practical guidance for their improvement.

(vi) arrange for suitable facilities for the training of local library workers in modern methods of Library Administration. This, however, must be arranged under the guidance and direction and with the approval of the Bengal Library Association.

(vii) arrange, as far as possible and practicable, for the co-ordination and co-operation among the libraries for economy and efficiency in and extension of library service in the district.

(viii) hold meetings, lectures, exhibitions, conferences etc. or help other libraries to hold them for the propagation of the Library Movement in the district.

(ix) organise a collecton of books on the district

or published in the district, or written by persons belonging to the district.

(x) establish a Museum to contain articles and exhibits of local interest, and

(xi) undertake such other activities as will further the cause of the Library Movement in the district.

10. In regard to the interpretation of the rules and settlement of disputes, the decision of the Bengal Library Association will be considered as final.

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# DISTRICT BRANCH OFFICES.

1. *Howrah District Branch.*

Secretary—Mr. Bijoy Krishna Bhattacharjee,
Shibpore Public Library, Shibpore, Howrah.

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2. *Dinajpur District Branch.*

Secretary—Md. Hemayet Ali,
Sir K. Nazimuddin Muslim Hall, Dinajpur.

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3. *Noakhali District Branch.*

Secretary—Mr. Prafulla Kumar. Bhowmik,
Noakhali Town Hall Public Library, Noakhali.

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4. *Pabna District Branch.*

Secretary—Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhattacharya,
Annada Gobinda Public Library, Pabna.

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5. *Malda District Branch.*

Secretary—Rai Panchanan Mazumdar Bahadur, Malda Public Library, Malda.

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6. *Hooghly District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Mr. Phanindra Nath Chakavarti, Serampur Public Library, Serampore.

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7. *Nadia District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Mr. Ananta Kumar Mitra, Krishnagar Public Library, Krishnagar.

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8. *Faridpur District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Mr. Pulin Bihari Chatterjee, Coronation, Public Library, Gopalgunge.

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9. *Barisal District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Rai Ganes Chandra Das Gupta Bahadur, Barisal Public Library, Barisal.

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10. *Rajshahi District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Rai Saheb Dharani Mohan Moitra, Rajshahi Public Library; Rajshahi.

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11. *Tippera District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Mr. Sailes Chandra sen, Kalpanavas, Comilla.

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12. *Darjeeling District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Mr. S. K. P. Sinha,
Himachal Hindi Bhawan, Darjeeling.

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13. *Bankura District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Mr. Narendra Nath Kar,
Vishnupur Public Library, Vishnupur.

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14. *24 Paraganas District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Mr. Tara Kumar Mukherjee,
Sir Surendra Nath Institute, Barackpur.

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15. *Jessore District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Kumar Gurukram Mozoomdar,
Public Library, Jessore.

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16. *Khulna District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Dr. Arun Chandra Nag. M. B.,
Mc Pherson Library, Bagerhat.

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17. *Bogra District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Dr. J. C. Chaudhuri,
Woodburn Public Library, Bogra.

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18. *Birbhum District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Mr. Mrityunjoy Pal,
Jubilee Public Library, Suri.

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19. *Calcutta District Branch.*

Prov. Secretary—Mr. Sudhir Kumar Lahiri,
Ram Mohan Library, 267, Upper Circular Road,
Calcutta.

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# BRANCH NOTES

## NOAKHALI DISTRICT BRANCH.

The Inaugural meeting of the Noakhali District Branch was held on the 14th. of November, 1937, under the presidency of Rabindra Kumar Mitra, Esqr., I. C. S., District Magistrate, in the Noakhali Town Hall. Representatives from almost all the Libraries of the District and many respectable gentlemen of the town attended the meeting.

After the introductory speech of the Provisional Secretary, Mr. P. K. Bhoumik, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

I. That following gentlemen are elected the Office-bearers of the District Branch :—

*President*—R. K. Mitra, Esqr., I. C. S.,
(District Magistrate, Noakhali.)

*Vice-Presidents*—1. Moulvi Razzaqul Haider Choudhury, M. L. C. (Chairman, District Board, Noakhali.)

2. Sj. Durga Prasanna Das Gupta,
(Chairman, Noakhali Municipality.)

3. Sj. Ambika Charan Rakshit,
(Principal, Feni College, Feni.)

*Secretary*—Sj. Prafulla Kumar Bhoumik,
(Secretary, Town Hall.)

II. That the following gentlemen are elected members of the Managing Committee.

1. Sj. Jogesh Chandra Banerjee,
   (Secretary, Sandvip Town Hall Library.)
2. Sj. Chunilal Ganguly,
   (Headmaster, Lakshmipur High School )
3. Sj. Nalini Kanta Gupta,
   (Headmaster, Hatiya H. E. School.)
4. Sj. Manindra Chandra Mukherjee,
   (President, District Teachers' Association.)
5. Sj. Nalini Kanta Mitra,
   (Secretary, District Teachers' Association.)
6. Moulvi Abdur Rahim,
   (District Inspector of Schools, Noakhali.)
7. Sj. Jashoda Kumar Smrititirtha,
   (Principal, Sanskrit College, Noakhali.)
8. Moulvi Habibar Rahaman,
   (Superintendent, Ahmedia Madrasa, Noakhali.)
9. Sj. Nagendra Kumar Guha Roy.

III. That a sub-committee be formed with the following gentlemen as its members, for drawing up the constitution of the District Branch and to lay out future programme of work including Survey of Library condition of the District.

1. Sj. Prafulla Kumar Bhoumik
2. Sj. Nagendra Kumar Guha Roy
3. Sj. Nalinikanta Mitra
4. Sj. Manindra Chandra Mukherjee
5. Maulvi Habiber Rahaman.

IV. That the Bengal Library Association be requested to find out ways and means for securing grants from the Local Bodies of the District for the District Branch and that the District Branch will also make necessary attempts for securing the same with the help of the District Officer.

Several gentlemen including Rai Subhamoy Dutta Bahadur, M. A., B. L., Advocate, Govt. Pleader, Sj. Nagendra Kumar Guha Roy, Sj. Abani Kanta Chakrabarty, M. A., B. L., Sj. Jogesh Chandra Banerjee addressed the meeting and encouraged such an enterprise.

Last of all the President delivered a very nice and educative lecture on the conditions and management of the Libraries in Europe.

## MALDA DISTRICT BRANCH.

At the Inaugural meeting of the Malda District Branch of the Association held in the Malda Public Library on the 22nd November last the following District Committeee has been formed:—

*Chairman*—Major I. Stewart, I. C. S.
(District Magistrate, Malda.)

*Secretary*—Rai Panchanan Majumdar Bahadur.
(Secretary, Malda Public Library.)

*Members*—Mr. Bhupendra Nath Jha
Maulvi Mahommad Sayeed
Mr. Radhika Prasanna Misra
„ Nandadulal Dutt.

A sub-committee consisting of Maulvi Mahommad Sayeed, Mr. Nandadulal Dutt and Rai Panchanan

Majumdar Bahadur has been formed for the purpose of framing bye-laws and rules of the District branch by the 15th December, 1937.

## PABNA DISTRICT BRANCH.

The Inaugural meeting of the Pabna District branch of the Association was held in the Annoda Gobindo Public Library, Pabna, on the 26th November last under the presidency of Mr. Tarapada Bhaduri.

Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhattacharya, Provisional Secretary of the branch having explained the objects of the meeting the constitution of the District Branch was drawn up and the following District committee was formed:—

*President*—Mr. Jogendra Nath Maitra.
(Jemindar of Sitlai.)

*Vice-President*—Mr. Narendra Nath Lahiri.
(General Secretary, Jamirta Palli Mangal Samity.)

*Secretary*—Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhattacharya.

*Asst. Secretary*—Mr. Monoranjan Majumdar.

*Members*—Mr. Tarapada Bhaduri
„ Kalipada Kundu
„ Kalipada Bhaduri
„ Manindra Mohan Lahiry
„ Saurindra Mohan Lahiry
„ Bimal Bandhu Bhaduri
„ Paresh Chandra Lahiry
„ Amarendra Nath Lahiry
Prof. Nalini Ranjan Ray
Mr. Biswanath Bagchi
„ Purna Chandra Ray.

# THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Library Association was held at the Asutosh Hall, Calcutta University on Sunday, the 25th July, 1937, at 6 P. M. Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mohasai, the President of the Association took the chair. 51 members were present.

1. The Report on the working of the Association for the year ending 31st December, 1936, was presented by Mr. T. C. Dutta, the Hony. General Secretary and was adopted.

2. The audited accounts of the Association for the year 1936 upto 15th January, 1937 along with the audit report submitted by Messrs. George Read & Co., Chartered Accountants, the Hony. Auditors of the Association were placed before the meeting and were passed.

3. The office-bearers and members of the Council were then elected.

4. Dr. Niharranjan Ray, Secretary of the Conference Committee reported that he could not find time to draw up the recommendations of the Bengal Library Conference by the time of this meeting. It was resolved that the same be placed before the Council of the Association for necessary action.

5. The two resolutions tabled by the Sripur Benevolent Association for discussion were adopted in the following modified form :—

(a) That the Indian Football Association be requested to place a certain percentage of the amount distributed by them from the fund raised by charity matches for benevolent and philanthropic objects at the disposal of the Bengal Library Association for distribution of same amongst the Rural Libraries for their uplift.

(b) That all District Boards and Municipalities in Bengal be requested to enhance their grants-in-aid to libraries and to sanction such grants-in-aid to libraries, which are properly organised but still unaided, for their development.

6. The Hony. Genl. Secretary wanted to ascertain the sense of the meeting if the proposal of having a Calcutta Branch should be given effect to. After some discussion it was resolved that the Calcutta Branch be duly formed. The Council was authorised to take necessary steps to organise Calcutta and other District Branches properly.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the proceedings came to a close.

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# SUMMER COURSE OF TRAINING IN LIBRARIANSHIP.

***In inviting Mr. W. C. Wordsworth to open the Summer Course of Training in Librarianship, Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai spoke as follows :***

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all on this unique occasion, I mean, the opening of the Summer Training Class for Librarians. The need for such training was being keenly felt for a pretty long time but for various reasons our Association could not take up the work. It, however, tried to have the work done through other agencies. In each and every session of the Bengal Library Conference, resolutions were passed requesting the Calcutta University and the Imperial Library to arrange the opening of a Training Class for Librarians but practically no action was taken.

The Hooghly District Library Association, however, took the initiative in the matter and as an experimental measure gave the idea a practical shape by opening a Summer Training Camp at the Bansberia Public Library in June, 1934, for a fortnight's course with Mr. Pramil Chandra Bose as Instructor of the Camp. Admission was restricted to a dozen library workers. The experiment proved successful. As a result of such training some students of this Camp were able to introduce modern library methods in some of the libraries in Bengal, notably the Asansol E. I. R. H. E School Library and the Chandernagar Pustakagar which have been re-organised on modern methods with Dewey Decimal System of Classification.

In the same year, the Calcutta University appointed a committee to discuss the possibility of opening a Diploma Course of Training in Librarianship. The recommendations made by the committee were approved but no action was taken.

In 1935, the Imperial Library opened a Training Class for six months with 20 students on an All-India basis. Librarians in charge of ordinary public and school libraries in Bengal had

little chance of getting admission into it. No class was held in 1936.

There is a Library Training Class at Andhra University with a nine months' course, the Punjab University with a six months' course every alternate year, Madras has a three months' Certificate Course and a short Course for teachers during X' mas holidays. These classes are mainly intended for the students of the province in which they are located and outside students are sometimes taken on strong recommendation as a matter of favour.

As there was a pressing demand by library workers all over the province to arrange some sort of technical training for them, this Association had no other alternative but to meet the demand by opening this class. A committee was, therefore, appointed with Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, Librarian, Imperial Library as Chairman. The Committee prepared a scheme for a Summer Course of Training and a practical shape was given to it by my young friend Dr Niharranjan Ray, the energetic Director of our class who very kindly offered his voluntary services. Perhape you are aware, Dr. Ray, the Chief Librarian of the Calcutta University has recently come back from Europe after having his training in librarianship in the London University under the guidance of my esteemed friend Dr. Cowley, the Director.

We received a large number of applications for admission into our Training Class from all parts of the country but we had to restrict our admission to those who are actually working in some Public, University, College, School, Government Departmental or Special Library of the Province. Our original intention was to admit only 20 students but ultimately we had to raise the maximum to 35.* It is hoped that this elementary Course will help to widen the angle of vision of the Librarians, on whom will depend the future Making of the Nation. On the success of this class will depend the future efforts of our Association in organising training classes of this type or of advanced type.

* Subsequently only 23 students were taken in.

The Association is under a deep debt of obligation to the Director, Dr. Ray and other lecturers who have volunteered their services for the success of the Training Class.

Excepting the Director, who as I have said, had his training in London, all other lecturers on technical subjects are professionally trained men, who had their training in one or other Training Centres in India.

We are thankful to Mr. Bottomley, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and Mr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and President of the Sir Asutosh Memorial Institute for their valuable assistance in the fruition of the scheme.

Our best thanks are due to my eseemed friend and colleague in the last Bengal Legislature, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, the eminent Educationist and Journalist for kindly accepting our invitation to open this class—a rather novel experiment in this Province. I should like to request him to declare the class open. Dr. Ray will then introduce to you the lecturers and give you an idea of the programme chalked out and the nature of the course of studies formulated.

Before I resume my seat, I should like to read a message from our great Poet, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, which, I hope, will be a source of encouragement and inspiration to us all :—

"UTTARAYAN"
Santiniketan, Bengal,
28. 4. 37.

I wish the efforts of The Bengal Library Association all success. The Association will meet a great demand in the country by training quallified librarians.

sd/- **Rabindra Nath Tagore.**

## *List of Successful Candidates at the last qualifying examination of the Summer Course of Training in Librarianship.*

1. Mr. Abhaya Kumar Sarkar,
   Librarian, Students' Library, Salkia. "A" Class (Hons.)
2. „ Sailes Kumar Sen,
   Librarian, Sen's Public Library, Comilla. "A" Class.
3. „ Bibhuti Bhusan Bagchi,
   Librarian, Chandernagore Pustakagar. "B" Class.
4. „ Phanindranath Mukherjee,
   Librarian, Anglo-Bengali Inter. College, Allahabad. "B" Class.
5. „ Kshitinath Sur,
   Librarian, Kumira H. E. School, Khulna. „ „
6. „ Jitendranath Sen Gupta,
   Librarian, Bose Research Institute Library. „ „
7. „ Matadin Upadhyaya,
   Sree Maheswari Pustakalaya, Calcutta. „ „
8. „ Muhammad Arif,
   Sheriff Library, Dacca. "C" Class.
9. „ Gopal Chandra Banerjee,
   Librarian, Narail Victoria College, Jessore. „ „
10. „ Narendranath Biswas,
    Librarian, Chuadanga H. E. School, Nadia. „ „
11. „ Ananta Kumar Biswas,
    Librarian, Bankura College. „ „

12. „ Ajit Ghose,
Library Asst., Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. " "

13. „ Taffazzal Hussain,
Librarian of the Office of the Director of Industries, Bengal. " "

14. „ Bhudev Mukherjee,
Library Asst., Howrah Assembly, Howrah. " "

15. „ Amiya Kumar Sarker,
Librarian, Sir Asutosh Memorial Institute. " "

16. „ Jitendranath Sarkar,
Library Asst., Bangabasi College. " "

17. „ Jyotirindranath Samaddar,
Librarian, Serampore College. " "

18. „ Subodh Chandra Sarkar,
Library Asst., Chetla Nityananda Library. " "

# NEXT CONFERENCE.

The Association has accepted the invitation of the Midnapur Public Library to hold the next session of the Bengal Library Conference at Midnapur early next year.

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## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

An interesting discussion on "Literary Market" will be held at the Calcutta University Library on Sunday, the 12th December, 1937 at 5 P. M. just after the council meeting of the Bengal Library Association. Mr. Sajani Kanta Das, Editor, "Sanibarer Chithi" is expected to initiate the discussion.

All members are invited to attend.

# বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষৎ পত্রিকা

## গ্রন্থকার, প্রকাশক ও পুস্তক ব্যবসায়ীগণের প্রতি অনুরোধ।

পুস্তক নির্ব্বাচন বিষয়ে গ্রন্থাগারগুলির সুবিধার জন্য বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদ ( Bengal Library Association ) কর্ত্তৃক নির্ব্বাচিত নূতন বাঙ্গলা পুস্তকের তালিকা নিয়মিত ভাবে প্রকাশ করিবার ব্যবস্থা হইয়াছে। এই কার্য্য সম্পাদনের নিমিত্ত গত বৎসর পণ্ডিত অমূল্যচরণ বিদ্যাভূষণকে সভাপতি করিয়া পরিষদ কর্ত্তৃক একটি গ্রন্থ নির্ব্বাচন সংসদ ( Book Selection Committee ) গঠিত হয়।* অন্যান্য বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিগণের সহায়তায় এই সংসদ গ্রন্থ নির্ব্বাচন ও ক্রয়ের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সম্বলিত নির্ব্বাচিত নূতন বাঙ্গলা পুস্তকের তালিকা প্রণয়ন করিয়া গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদের মুখপত্র 'গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদ-পত্রিকা'য় নিয়মিত ভাবে প্রকাশ করিবার ব্যবস্থা করিবে। বর্ত্তমান সংখ্যায় ১৯৩৬ খৃষ্টাব্দে প্রকাশিত বাঙ্গলা পুস্তকের নির্ব্বাচিত তালিকা বাহির হইতেছে এবং ১৯৩৭ খৃষ্টাব্দে প্রকাশিত পুস্তক সমূহের নির্ব্বাচিত তালিকা পরবর্ত্তী সংখ্যায় বাহির হইবে।

বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদের এই উদ্যম সাফল্যমণ্ডিত করিবার জন্য গ্রন্থকার, পুস্তক প্রকাশক ও পুস্তক ব্যবসায়ীদের সহযোগিতা বিশেষ ভাবে প্রয়োজন। সেজন্য তাঁহাদিগের প্রতি সবিশেষ অনুরোধ যে নূতন বাঙ্গলা পুস্তক বাহির হইলে নির্ব্বাচিত তালিকার অন্তর্ভুক্ত করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে সংসদের পরীক্ষা ও বিবেচনার জন্য তাঁহারা যেন উহা

*সম্প্রতি সংসদের নূতন নির্ব্বাচনের পর ডাঃ সুনীতিকুমার চট্টোপাধ্যায় ঐ সংসদের সভাপতি নির্ব্বাচিত হইয়াছেন। পণ্ডিত অমূল্যচরণ বিদ্যাভূষণ বর্ত্তমানে বিশেষরূপ অসুস্থ আছেন। বর্ত্তমান বৎসরের পুস্তক নির্ব্বাচন সংসদের সদস্যদের নাম অন্যত্র দ্রষ্টব্য।

সংসদের নিকট যথাশীঘ্র প্রেরণ করেন। ১৯৩৬ খৃষ্টাব্দে প্রকাশিত যে সকল পুস্তক এখনও সংসদের নিকট প্রেরিত হয় নাই সে সকল পুস্তক অনতিবিলম্বে প্রেরিত হইলে ১৯৩৬ খৃষ্টাব্দের নির্ব্বাচিত গ্রন্থ তালিকার আর একটি পরিপূরক অংশ বাহির করা যাইতে পারে।

এতদ্ভিন্ন ১৯৩৫ খৃষ্টাব্দ পর্য্যন্ত যে সকল বাঙ্গলা পুস্তক প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে, তাহার মধ্যে যেগুলি সাধারণ গ্রন্থাগারে রাখা আবশ্যক তাহার একখানি বিবরণী পুস্তক প্রণয়ন করার ব্যবস্থা হইয়াছে। এতদুদ্দেশ্যে গ্রন্থকার ও প্রকাশকগণ যদি তাঁহাদের বিশিষ্ট পুস্তকগুলি অবিলম্বে প্রেরণ করেন তবেই বিবরণীটি সম্পূর্ণ হইতে পারিবে।

নির্ব্বাচিত গ্রন্থতালিকার অন্তর্ভুক্ত পুস্তকগুলি প্রেরককে প্রত্যর্পণ করা হইবে না, সাধারণের পরিদর্শনের জন্য বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদের গ্রন্থাগারে রক্ষিত হইবে। যে সকল পুস্তক তালিকার অন্তর্ভুক্ত না হইবে প্রেরকগণ ইচ্ছা করিলে সেগুলি ছয় মাসের মধ্যে ফেরৎ লইতে পারিবেন। এতৎসংক্রান্ত পুস্তক ও চিঠি পত্রাদি সমস্ত পুস্তক নির্ব্বাচন সংসদের কর্ম্মসচিব ( Secretary, Book Selection Committee ) শ্রীযুক্ত প্রমীলচন্দ্র বসুর নিকট কলিকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় গ্রন্থাগারে ( Calcutta University Library ) প্রেরণ করিতে হইবে।

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# মুদ্রিত বাঙলা গ্রন্থের কথা

( শ্রীঅমূল্যচরণ বিদ্যাভূষণ )

১৭৭৮ খৃষ্টাব্দের পূর্বে যখন বাঙলাদেশে মুদ্রাযন্ত্র ছিল না, তখন কি প্রকারে বঙ্গীয় সাহিত্য-পঞ্জী রক্ষিত হইত তাহা বলিতে পারি না। হুগলীতে Charles Wilkins যখন পঞ্চানন কর্মকার নামে বাঙলার Caxton-এর সাহায্যে কাঠের খোদাই বাঙলা অক্ষর তৈয়ারি করিয়া

Nathaniel Brassey Halhedএর বাঙলা ব্যাকরণ ছাপিলেন, তখন হইতে বাঙলা অক্ষরে বই ছাপা হইতে সুরু হইল। তাহার পূর্বে ছাপায় বাঙলা অক্ষর দেখিবার বড একটা সুবিধা বাঙালীর ছিল না। তবে Halhed-এর ব্যাকরণের পূর্বে ১৭৭৬ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে দুইখানি বাঙলা-অক্ষরে মুদ্রিত পুস্তক লণ্ডন নগরে প্রকাশিত হয়। রেভারেণ্ড বেণ্টো 'প্রার্থনা'-মালা' ও 'প্রশ্নমালা' নাম দিয়া এই গ্রন্থ দুইখানি রচনা করেন। বেণ্টোর পুস্তকের পূর্বে ১৬৯২ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে Jesuit পাদরী Jean de Fontenay, Guy Tachard, Etienne Noel ও Claude de Beze এই চতুর্গ্রন্থকার লিখিত পুস্তকে বঙ্গ ও ব্রহ্মভাষার অক্ষর ছিল। অতঃপর ১৭৪৮ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে লাইপজিগে Johann Friedrich Fritz-এর প্রাচ্যও প্রতীচ্য ভাষাধিকার গ্রন্থে যেমন ১০০টী ভাষার বর্ণমালা স্থান পাইয়াছিল, তেমনই কতকগুলি বাঙলা বর্ণমালাও তাহাতে স্থান পাইয়াছিল। এছাড়া আরও দু'এক খানি বিলাতী গ্রন্থে বাঙলা বর্ণমালার নমুনা খুঁজিলে দেখিতে পাওয়া যাইতে পারিত।

পর্ত্তুগীজদের বাণিজ্য যখন কোন কোন প্রাচ্য দেশে চলিতেছিল, তখন Nuno da Cunha (১৫২৯-১৫৩৮) তাহাদের মধ্যে সর্বপ্রথম বঙ্গদেশের সহিত রীতিমত ব্যবসায় চালাইতে আরম্ভ করেন। ১৫৮১ খ্রীষ্টাব্দ হইতে প্রতিবর্ষে একখানি করিয়া পর্ত্তুগীজ জাহাজ বাণিজ্য ব্যপদেশে চট্টগ্রামে আগমন করিত। ক্রমশঃ Da Cunhaর চেষ্টায় অনেক পর্ত্তুগীজ বঙ্গে বাস করিতে লাগিল। তারপর দুইশত বৎসর চলিয়া যায়;—অতঃপর ধর্ম্মের তথা বাণিজ্যের কোন এক খেয়ালের বশে বাঙলা ভাষার প্রতি তাঁহাদের দৃষ্টি পড়িল। ফলে ১৭৩৪ খ্রীষ্টাব্দের ২৮শে আগষ্ট তারিখে Father Frey Manoel da Assumpcao, নামক ঢাকার নিকটবর্তী 'নগরী'র একজন পর্ত্তুগীজ Augustinian মিসনরী বঙ্গভাষা ও পর্ত্তুগীজ ভাষায় একখানি খ্রীষ্টীয় ধর্ম্মমতের কথোপ-

কথনচ্ছলে সংক্ষিপ্তসার রচনা করেন। তিনি ইহার নাম দেন—"Compendio dos Misterios da Fee, ordenado em linga Bengalla," এই গ্রন্থখানি এবং ইহার আর দুইখানি গ্রন্থ ১৭৪৩ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে লিসবন হইতে প্রকাশিত হয়। ইহার অপর দুইখানি গ্রন্থের আলোচ্য বিষয় (১) খ্রীষ্টীয় ধর্ম্মমতের প্রশ্নোত্তরী এবং (২). বঙ্গভাষার ব্যাকরণ ও অভিধান। এই তিনখানি পুস্তকেই বাঙালা কথাগুলি রোমান অক্ষরে লিখিত। ইহার চব্বিশ বৎসর পরে বিলাতে বেণ্টোর বই এবং পঁয়ত্রিশ বৎসর পরে হালহেডের বাঙলা ব্যাকরণ বাহির হয়। ইহাদের পর হইতে মুদ্রাযন্ত্রের কৃপায় এতাবৎ সার্ধলক্ষাধিক বাঙলা পুস্তক মুদ্রিত হইয়াছে এবং বহু কল্যাণনিদান ইংরেজের অনুগ্রহে তাহাদের যৎসামান্য পঞ্জীও রহিয়াছে। Adams, Lushington, Blumhardt, Long প্রভৃতি বিলাতী পণ্ডিত বঙ্গসাহিত্যপল্লী রক্ষাকল্পে যথাসাধ্য শ্রম স্বীকার করিয়া সমগ্র বাঙালী জাতির কৃতজ্ঞতাভাজন হইয়াছেন। ইহাদের পর ১৮৬৭ খৃষ্টাব্দ হইতে Calcutta Gazette মুদ্রিত বাঙলা পুস্তকের সাময়িক তালিকা প্রকাশ করিয়া সাহিত্য পল্লী রক্ষায় কথঞ্চিৎ সহায়তা করিয়া আসিতেছে। বিদেশীয়দের চেষ্টায় যাহা হইবার তাহা হইয়াছে ও হইতেছে। পরে রামগতি ন্যায়রত্ন, রাজনারায়ণ বসু, মহেন্দ্রনাথ ভট্টাচার্য্য, মহেন্দ্রনাথ বিদ্যানিধি, রজনীকান্ত গুপ্ত প্রভৃতির চেষ্টায় বঙ্গসাহিত্য পল্লীর কিঞ্চিৎ উপাদান সংগৃহীত হয়।

অতঃপর বঙ্গীয় সাহিত্য পরিষৎ ১৩১০ বঙ্গাব্দ হইতে প্রতিবৎসর বঙ্গ-সাহিত্যের একটী বিবরণ প্রস্তুত করেন। ১৩১১ বঙ্গাব্দ পর্য্যন্ত স্বর্গগত ব্যোমকেশ মুস্তফী মহাশয়ের উপর এই কার্য্যের ভার দিল। ১৩১২ সাল হইতে এই বিবরণ প্রস্তুতের ভার আমার উপর অর্পিত হয়। তদনুসারে ১৩২৩ বঙ্গাব্দ পর্য্যন্ত আমি বঙ্গসাহিত্য বিবরণ প্রস্তুত করি। তারপর সাহিত্য পল্লী রক্ষাকল্পে বাঙলাদেশে আর কোন প্রচেষ্টা হয় নাই।

# গ্রন্থাগার পরিষৎ প্রকাশিকা

শ্রীঅমূল্যচরণ বিদ্যাভূষণ

বাঙলাদেশে প্রত্যহ রাশি রাশি গ্রন্থ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে। যে সমস্ত বই বাহির হইতেছে তাহাদের মধ্যে কতকগুলি যে ভাল তাহাতে সন্দেহ নাই। আবার বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে জ্ঞান ও অভিজ্ঞতা অর্জ্জনের পক্ষে কতকগুলির বিশেষ উপযোগিতা ও প্রয়োজনীয়তা আছে। কিন্তু কোথায় কে কি বাহির করিলেন, সাময়িক পত্রের পরিচয় পাঠ করিয়া বা বিজ্ঞাপনের মার্ফৎ মাত্র কয়েকখানির পরিচয় পাওয়া যাইতে পারে। বিজ্ঞাপনের মতের উপর সকল সময়ও আস্থা স্থাপন করা নিরাপদ নয়—উচিতও নয়। নবপ্রকাশিত গ্রন্থের সন্ধান পাইবার কোন সুষ্ঠু উপায় আমাদের দেশে নাই। পাশ্চাত্ত্য দেশগুলিতে নবপ্রকাশিত গ্রন্থের রীতিমত তালিকা, বিবরণ, পরিচয় প্রভৃতির বিজ্ঞাপন ও প্রচার করিবার বহুবিধ ব্যবস্থা আছে।

বাঙলার নানাস্থানে গ্রন্থাগার প্রতিষ্ঠিত হইয়াছে। নূতন নূতন গ্রন্থাগারেরও সৃষ্টি হইতেছে। গ্রন্থ লইয়াই গ্রন্থাগারের কারবার। ভাল মন্দ সকল রকম গ্রন্থের আদান প্রদান গ্রন্থাগারগুলিতে চলিতেছে। বহু প্রয়োজনীয় ও অপ্রয়োজনীয় গ্রন্থ গ্রন্থাগারগুলিতে স্থান পাইতেছে। কিন্তু গ্রন্থাগারের পক্ষে প্রয়োজনীয় ও সুপাঠ্য ও অবশ্যপাঠ্য গ্রন্থের পরিচয় পাওয়ার মত কোন বিশেষ উপায় আজও নির্ধারিত হয় নাই। গ্রন্থাগারিকদিগের নিকট ইহা একটী বিশেষ অভাব সন্দেহ নাই। এই অভাব মোচনের অনুকূলে প্রকাশিত গ্রন্থের যথাযথ বিবরণ সমন্বিত

একটী করিয়া তালিকা নিয়মিতরূপে প্রকাশ করা একান্ত আবশ্যক হইয়া পড়িয়াছে। বাঙলার গ্রন্থাগারগুলিকে উপযোগী করিবার জন্য বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদ কয়েক বৎসর ধরিয়া নানাভাবে চেষ্টা করিয়া আসিতেছেন। সম্প্রতি গ্রন্থাগার-পরিষদের চেষ্টায় 'গ্রন্থাগার-পরিষৎ-প্রকাশিকা' প্রকাশিত হইল। এই প্রকাশিকায় বঙ্গদেশে প্রকাশিত বিশিষ্ট গ্রন্থের বিষয় বস্তুর সংক্ষিপ্ত উল্লেখ থাকিবে এবং সাহিত্যের সকল বিভাগের প্রয়োজনীয় পরিচয় থাকিবে। প্রতি মাসে যে সমস্ত গ্রন্থ প্রকাশিত হয় বিষয় অনুসারে তাহাদের আংশিক সূচী ও প্রয়োজন হইলে দিগ্‌দর্শন হিসাবে পরিচয় থাকিবে। এক্ষণে বঙ্গদেশে প্রায় ১০০০টী সাধারণ ও ২০০০ হাজারের উপর শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানের গ্রন্থাগার আছে। যাহাতে গ্রন্থাদি ক্রয় বা সংগ্রহ করিবার পূর্বে গ্রন্থনির্বাচনে গ্রন্থাগারিকগণ সর্ববিধ সুযোগ, সুবিধা ও সাহায্য পাইতে পারেন এই পত্রিকা তদ্বিষয়ে যত্নের ত্রুটি করিবে না।

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# নির্বাচিত গ্রন্থ তালিকা

শ্রীনীহাররঞ্জন রায়

বাঙ্গালাদেশের সাধারণ গ্রন্থাগারে পুস্তক নির্বাচনের সুবিধার জন্য বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদের কর্মসমিতি কিছুদিন পূর্ব্বে ১৯৩৬ খৃষ্টাব্দে প্রকাশিত বাঙ্গালা পুস্তক সমূহের একটি নির্বাচিত তালিকা প্রকাশের সংকল্প গ্রহণ করেন। এই সংকল্পানুযায়ী গত ফেব্রুয়ারী মাসে বাঙ্গালা-দেশের প্রকাশকদের নিকট এই মর্ম্মে একটি অনুবোধ পত্র পাঠান হয় যে তাঁহারা যেন যথাসম্ভব শীঘ্র ১৯৩৬ খৃষ্টাব্দে তাঁহাদের দ্বারা প্রকাশিত বাঙ্গালা পুস্তকের এক একখণ্ড পরিষদের সাধারণ সম্পাদকের নিকট প্রেরণ করেন। এদিকে পরিষদের কর্মসমিতি ও পুস্তক নির্বাচনের জন্য একটি শাখাসমিতি গঠন করেন। অত্যন্ত দুঃখের সহিত নিবেদন করিতে হইতেছে যে বাঙ্গালা দেশের সমস্ত প্রকাশকেরা আমাদের অনুবোধ রক্ষা করা প্রয়োজন মনে করেন নাই, যদিও কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত স্বীকার্য যে অনেক প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পন্ন প্রকাশক আমাদের এই কাজে সাহায্য করিয়াছেন, এবং ভবিষ্যতেও করিবেন বলিয়া প্রতিশ্রুতি দিয়াছেন। একথা বলা বাহুল্য মাত্র যে প্রকাশকেরা আমাদের সঙ্গে সহযোগীতা না করিলে পরিষদের পক্ষে এই কার্য সুচারুরূপে ও সম্পূর্ণভাবে সম্পন্ন করা শুধু কঠিন নয়, একপ্রকার অসম্ভব। য়ুরোপ, আমেরিকা, চীন, জাপান প্রভৃতি পৃথিবীর সমস্ত সভ্যদেশেই দেশীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদ এইরূপ নির্বাচিত পুস্তক-তালিকা প্রকাশ করিয়া থাকেন, এবং পুস্তক প্রকাশকদেব সহযোগীতার ফলেই তাহা সম্ভব হয়। আমাদেব দেশেও এইরূপ কাজ সম্ভব হইবে, বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদ এই আশা পোষণ করেন।

সাহিত্য সমালোচনার মাপকাঠি গ্রন্থাগারের জন্য পুস্তক নির্বাচনের মাপ কাঠি এক নয়। পুস্তক নির্বাচনে আমরা সমালোচকের পদ গ্রহণ করি নাই, করা উদ্দেশ্যও আমাদের নয়; গ্রন্থাগার বিদ্যার চর্চা যাঁহারা করিয়া থাকেন, তাঁহাদের গ্রন্থাগারের জন্য পুস্তক-নির্বাচনের রীতি ও মাপকাঠি স্বতন্ত্র। সেই রীতি ও মাপকাঠি অনুযায়ীই আমরা আমাদের এই কাজে অগ্রসর হইয়াছি। নির্বাচন যে সর্বাঙ্গসুন্দর হইয়াছে, সেকথা আমরা বলিতে পারি না। প্রথমতঃ ১৯৩৬ খৃষ্টাব্দে প্রকাশিত সমস্ত বাঙ্গালা পুস্তক আমাদের হস্তগত হয় নাই; যে সমস্ত পুস্তক পাওয়া গিয়াছে অথবা দেখিবার সুযোগ হইয়াছে আমাদের নির্বাচিত তালিকা তাহার মধ্যেই সীমাবদ্ধ। দ্বিতীয়তঃ, বাঙ্গালা দেশে, এমন কি ভারতবর্ষেও এই প্রকার প্রচেষ্টা এই প্রথম। তৃতীয়তঃ, বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদের উদ্যম নানাদিকে প্রকাশ পাইতেছে, অথচ জনবল, অর্থবল, এবং সুনিয়ন্ত্রিত কার্য্যালয়ের অভাবে সকলদিকে সমানভাবে শক্তি ও মনোযোগ অর্পণ করিবার সুযোগ পাওয়া যাইতেছে না। এই সমস্ত কারণে আমাদের এই প্রচেষ্টায় ত্রুটি যাহা আছে তাহা আশা করি মার্জনীয় বলিয়া বিবেচিত হইবে।

প্রতি তিনমাস অন্তর বাঙ্গালা গবর্ণমেণ্টের সরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান "বেঙ্গল লাইব্রেরী" বাঙ্গলাদেশে প্রকাশিত পুস্তক সমূহের তালিকা "কলিকাতা গেজেটে" প্রকাশ করিয়া থাকেন। পৃথিবীর অন্যান্য দেশে Copy-right আইন অনুযায়ী প্রাপ্ত পুস্তকের নিয়মিত তালিকা প্রকাশিত হইবার রীতি আছে; আমাদের দেশে কপিরাইট আইন অনুযায়ী সরকারী কোনো গ্রন্থাগারে পুস্তক গচ্ছিত রাখিবার রীতি প্রচলিত নাই, পুস্তক তালিকাও প্রকাশিত হয় না। বাঙ্গালাদেশে "বেঙ্গল লাইব্রেরী" এই অভাব কতকটা পূরণ করিয়া থাকেন। কিন্তু সাধারণ গ্রন্থাগারের জন্য পুস্তক নির্বাচনের ভার এযাবৎ কেহ গ্রহণ

করেন নাই। অন্যান্য দেশে তৎদেশীয় গ্রন্থাগার সমিতিই এই কাজের ভার গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন। বাঙ্গালা নির্বাচিত পুস্তকের তালিকা প্রকাশের ভার গ্রহণ করিয়া বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদ অন্যান্য দেশের গ্রন্থাগার সমিতিরই পদানুসরণ করিয়াছেন।

আমাদের এই তালিকা গত জুলাই মাসে বঙ্গীয় গ্রন্থাগার পরিষদের বার্ষিক অধিবেশনের পূর্বেই প্রকাশিত হইবার কথা ছিল। প্রকাশকদের পুস্তক প্রেরণে বিলম্বের দরুণ এবং অন্যান্য কারণে তালিকা প্রকাশে দেরী হইয়া গেল। এজন্য আমরা আমাদের সভ্যবৃন্দের, গ্রন্থাগার কর্তৃপক্ষদের এবং প্রকাশকদের মার্জনা ভিক্ষা করিতেছি।

১৯৩৭ খৃষ্টাব্দে প্রকাশিত পুস্তকের নির্বাচিত তালিকা পরিষদ পত্রিকার পরবর্ত্তী সংখ্যায় প্রকাশ করিবার সংকল্প ধার্য্য হইয়াছে। বাঙ্গলা দেশের প্রকাশকবর্গের নিকট আমাদের সনির্বন্ধ অনুরোধ তাঁহারা যেন দয়া করিয়া তাঁহাদের প্রকাশিত সমস্ত বাঙ্গালা পুস্তকের এক এক খণ্ড পরিষদের যুগ্ম-সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত প্রমীলচন্দ্র বসু, কলিকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় লাইব্রেরী, আশুতোষ বিল্‌ডিং, কলিকাতা, এই ঠিকানায় পাঠাইয়া দেন। স্কুল এবং কলেজ পাঠ্যপুস্তক পাঠাইবার প্রয়োজন নাই; আমাদের নির্বাচন রীতির সীমার মধ্যে পাঠ্যপুস্তকের স্থান নাই।

প্রয়োজন হইলে ১৯৩৬ খৃষ্টাব্দের আর একটি অতিরিক্ত নির্বাচিত তালিকা প্রকাশ করা যাইতে পারে; কিন্তু তাহার পূর্বে ঐ বৎসরে প্রকাশিত বাকী বাঙ্গলা পুস্তক আমাদের হস্তগত হওয়া বাঞ্ছনীয়। প্রকাশকদের সহযোগীতা লাভ না করিলে অতিরিক্ত তালিকা প্রকাশের কাজ সাধন হইবে না।

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# ১৯৩৬ খৃষ্টাব্দে প্রকাশিত নির্ব্বাচিত বাংলা পুস্তকের তালিকা

এই তালিকায় নির্ব্বাচিত পুস্তকগুলিকে ডিউই প্রবর্ত্তিত দশমিক পদ্ধতিতে শ্রেণী বিভাগ করিয়া প্রথমে পুস্তকের শ্রেণী সংখ্যা দেওয়া হইয়াছে। তৎপরে যথাক্রমে গ্রন্থকারের নাম, গ্রন্থের নাম, প্রকাশকের নাম ও ঠিকানা, পুস্তক প্রকাশের বৎসর, পুস্তকের আকার ও পৃষ্ঠার সংখ্যা, এবং মূল্য দেওয়া হইয়াছে। তৎপরে প্রথমে বাংলায় ও পরে ইংরাজীতে পুস্তকের বিষয় বস্তুর অতি সংক্ষিপ্ত পরিচয় দেওয়া হইয়াছে।

## ০০০ সাধারণ বিষয়

079 ০৭৯

ব্রজেন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়

দেশীয় সাময়িক পত্রের ইতিহাস।

রঞ্জন পাব্লিশিং হাউস, ২৫।২ মোহনবাগান রো, কলিকাতা; ১৩৪২ সাল।

১ম খণ্ড, ১৮১৮-১৮৩৯; ডবল ক্রাউন ৮পেজী, ॥০+১২৪+।৵০ পৃঃ; ২৲ টাকা।

(সাহিত্যপরিষদ গ্রন্থাবলী—সং ৮৬)

বাংলা সংবাদপত্রের পরিচয় ও ইতিহাস।

A history of Journalistic Literature in Bengali.

## ২০০ ধর্ম্ম

294.2 ২৯৪·২

ভুজঙ্গধর রায় চৌধুরী

গীতাকাব্য।

রায় বাহাদুর মুরলীধর রায় চৌধুরী, পি ২০৬।১ বাসবিহারী এভিনিউ, কালীঘাট, কলিকাতা; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

২০+৪০০+৭৪ পৃঃ; ১৲ টাকা

(কাপড়ে বাঁধাই ১।০ আনা।)

গীতার বাঙ্গলা কাব্যানুবাদ।

A translation of the Gita in verse.

294.5 ২৯৪.৫

( শ্রীশ্রী ) রামকৃষ্ণ পরমহংস

পরমহংস দেবের উক্তি।

কুমারকৃষ্ণ নন্দী সঙ্কলিত। ষ্টুডেণ্টস্ লাইব্রেরী, ৫৭।১ কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

১৫৫ পৃঃ ; ।০ আনা।

শ্রীশ্রীরামকৃষ্ণ পরমহংসদেবের উপদেশাবলী।

Precepts and Sayings of Sri Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

## ৩০০ সমাজতত্ত্ব

335 ৩৩৫

( পণ্ডিত ) জবাহরলাল নেহরু

কোনপথে ভারত ?

নৃপেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ চট্টোপাধ্যায় অনূদিত।

ডি, এম, লাইব্রেরী, ৪২ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৪১ পৃঃ ; ।৷০ আনা।

পণ্ডিত জবাহরলাল নেহরুর Whither India নামক ইংরাজী পুস্তিকার অনুবাদ। সমাজব্যবস্থার আলোচনা।

A Bengali translation of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's "Whither India ?"

365 ৩৬৫

( পণ্ডিত ) জবাহরলাল নেহরু

কারাজীবন।

নৃপেন্দ্র কৃষ্ণ চট্টোপাধ্যায় অনূদিত।

ডি, এম, লাইব্রেরী, ৪২ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬পেজী, ৫০ পৃঃ ; ।৷০ আনা।

ভারতের বর্ত্তমান কারা ব্যবস্থার সমালোচনা।

A criticism of the present day prison-life in India.

## ৪০০ ভাষাতত্ত্ব

491.446 ৪৯১.৪৪৬

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

ছন্দ।

বিশ্বভারতী গ্রন্থালয়, ২১০ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

১৬ পেজী, ২৩৯ পৃঃ ; ১৲ টাকা।

বাংলা ছন্দ সম্বন্ধে রবীন্দ্রনাথের আলোচনা।

Essays on Bengali Prosody by Rabindranath Tagore.

## ৭০০ শিল্পকলা

791.3 ৭৯১.৩

অবনীন্দ্র কৃষ্ণ বসু

বাঙ্গালীর সার্কাস।

পাবলিসিটি ষ্টুডিও, ৩৬৭ অপার চিৎপুর রোড, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ।০+২+৮৫ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ১।০ আনা।

বাঙ্গালী পরিচালিত সার্কাসের এবং বিশেষ করিয়া বিখ্যাত বোসের সার্কাসের বিবরণ।

An account of circus parties organised and conducted by Bengali, particularly of the well-known Bose's Circus.

## ৮০০ সাহিত্য

891·44 ৮৯১·৪৪

জহরলাল বসু

বাঙ্গলা গদ্য সাহিত্যের ইতিহাস।

গ্রন্থকার, উত্তরপাড়া, হুগলী ;
১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৮+১০+৩৫৮
পৃঃ ; ৩॥০ টাকা।

বাঙ্গলা গদ্য সাহিত্যের ইতিহাসকে আদি যুগ, দ্বিতীয় যুগ, তৃতীয় যুগ, বিদ্যাসাগর যুগ, ও বর্ত্তমান যুগ এই ছয়টি যুগে ভাগ করিয়া প্রত্যেক যুগের বিশিষ্ট লেখকদের লেখার বিশ্লেষণ ও আলোচনা।

A history of Bengali prose literature.

891·441 ৮৯১·৪৪১

কান্তিচন্দ্র ঘোষ

বোবাইয়াৎ-ই-হাফিজ।

বিচিত্রা নিকেতন, ২৭।১ ফড়িয়াপুকুর ষ্ট্রীট,
কলিকাতা ;
৪২ পৃঃ ; ৸০ আনা।

হাফিজের বোবা'ই বা চৌপদী কবিতার বাঙ্গলা পদ্য অনুবাদ।

A verse translation of the Ruba'is of Hafiz.

891·441 ৮৯১·৪৪১

চণ্ডীদাস

শ্রীকৃষ্ণকীর্ত্তন।

বসন্তরায় সম্পাদিত ; ২য় সংস্করণ।

বঙ্গীয় সাহিত্য-পরিষদ, ২৪৩।১ আপার সার্কুলার রোড, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ৮ পেজী,
৩/০+৩১৪+৭৮ পৃঃ ; ৪৲ টাকা।

( বঙ্গীয় সাহিত্যপরিষদ-গ্রন্থাবলী—সং ৫৮ )

কবি চণ্ডীদাস বিরচিত কৃষ্ণ-কীর্ত্তন নামক কাব্যগ্রন্থ বলিয়া অনুমিত প্রাচীন পুঁথি হইতে মুদ্রিত।

Second Edition of Badu Chandidasa's Srikrishna Kirttana, the oldest Middle Bengali classic known.

891·441 ৮৯১·৪৪১

দিনেন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

দিনেন্দ্র রচনাবলী।

কমলাদেবী ঠাকুরাণী, ৪ বকুল বাগান রো, ভবানীপুর, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ৮ পেজী, ১২৪ পৃঃ ; ১॥০ টাকা।

দিনেন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের সঙ্গীত ও কবিতা রচনাবলী এবং তাঁহার সম্বন্ধে বিভিন্ন ব্যক্তির লেখা কয়েকটি প্রবন্ধ।

Poems and songs composed by the late Dinendra Nath Tagore.

891'441 ৮৯১'৪৪১

দিলীপ কুমার রায়

সূর্য্যমুখী।

গুরুদাস চট্টোপাধ্যায় এণ্ড সন্স, ২০৩।১।১ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা; ১৩৪৪ সাল।

১৸৵০ + ৪৪২ পৃঃ; ২।০ টাকা।

পুস্তকখানি চারিটি অংশে বিভক্ত—কথিকা, লিপিকা, গীতিকা ও সমাপ্তিকা। প্রথম অংশে পদ্যে শ্রীরামকৃষ্ণ দেবের গল্প; ২য় অংশে লিপিকাব্য; ৩য় অংশে গীতিকাব্য বা লিরিক; ৪র্থ অংশে ইংরাজীতে লিখিত পত্রাবলী।

A book of original poems and lyrics by Dilip Kumar Ray.

891'441 ৮৯১'৪৪১

বিজয়লাল চট্টোপাধ্যায়

রিয়লিষ্ট রবীন্দ্রনাথ।

নবজীবন সংঘ, ২২৩ ডি, আপার চিৎপুর রোড, কলিকাতা; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ২+৯৬ পৃঃ; ১৲ টাকা।

রবীন্দ্রনাথের কয়েকখানি উপন্যাসের চরিত্র ও আদর্শের ব্যাখ্যা ও সমালোচনা।

A critical appreciation of the characters and ideals presented by Rabindranath Tagore in some of his novels.

891'441 ৮৯১'৪৪১

মমতা মিত্র (ঘোষ)

গীতাংশুক।

বিচিত্রা নিকেতন, ২৭।১ ফড়িয়া পুকুর ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৭২ পৃঃ; ১৲ টাকা।

অনেকগুলি ছোট কবিতার সমষ্টি।

A book of short poems.

891'441 ৮৯১'৪৪১

মোহিতলাল মজুমদার

স্মর-গরল।

রঞ্জন পাব্লিশিং হাউস, ২৫।২ মোহনবাগান রো, কলিকাতা; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

১৫৭ পৃঃ; ৩৲ টাকা।

কতকগুলি কবিতার সমাবেশ।

A book of original poems by Mohit Lal Majumdar.

891'441 ৮৯১'৪৪১

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

শ্যামলী।

বিশ্বভারতী গ্রন্থালয়, ২১০ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

৭৭ পৃঃ; ১৲ টাকা।

রবীন্দ্রনাথের ২০টি কবিতার সমষ্টি।

A book of twenty poems of Rabindranath Tagore.

891.441 ৮৯১.৪৪১

সুরেন্দ্রনাথ মৈত্র

ব্রাউনীং পঞ্চাশিকা।

গুরুদাস চট্টোপাধ্যায় এণ্ড সন্স,

২০৩।১।১ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

২+২+১১২ পৃঃ ; ২৲ টাকা।

ব্রাউনীংএর পঞ্চাশটি কবিতার অনুবাদ।

A translation of 50 poems by Robert Browning.

891.441 ৮৯১.৪৪১

সৌরেশচন্দ্র চৌধুরী

কলের কলিকাতা।

কমলা পাবলিশিং হাউস, ২৭ কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

॥০+৯৬ পৃঃ ; ১৲ টাকা।

অনেকগুলি হাসির গানের সমষ্টি।

A book of comic poems and songs.

891.442 ৮৯১.৪৪২

কুমুদবন্ধু সেন

গিরিশচন্দ্র।

কলিকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

ডিমাই ৮ পেজী, ॥৵০+২৪২ পৃঃ ; ২৲ টাকা।

বাঙ্গলা নাট্য সাহিত্যে গিরিশচন্দ্রের দানের বিশ্লেষণ।

A critical study of Girish Chandra Ghosh's contribution to the field of Bengali drama.

891.443 ৮৯১.৪৪৩

অসমঞ্জ মুখোপাধ্যায়

বেড নাম্বার "৩৯"।

বরেন্দ্র লাইব্রেরী, ২০৪ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ২৫০ পৃঃ ; ২৲ টাকা।

কয়েকটি ছোট গল্পের সমষ্টি।

A book of several short stories.

891.443 ৮৯১.৪৪৩

আশালতা দেবী

পাওয়ার বেদনা।

বরেন্দ্র লাইব্রেরী, ২০৪ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী ; ১৪৫ পৃঃ ; ১॥০ টাকা।

নায়কের নানারূপ ভাগ্য বিপর্য্যয়ের পর প্রণয়িণীর সহিত মিলন এই উপন্যাসের আখ্যানবস্তু।

A social novel.

891.443 ৮৯১.৪৪৩

তারাশঙ্কর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়

ছলনাময়ী।

বরেন্দ্র লাইব্রেরী, ২০৪ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ২৬১ পৃঃ ; ২৲ টাকা।

দশটি ছোট গল্প।

A book of ten short stories.

891.443 ৮৯১.৪৪৩

প্রেমেন্দ্র মিত্র ও শিবরাম চক্রবর্ত্তী

প্রজাপতির পক্ষপাত।

কমলা পাবলিশিং হাউস, ২৭ কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ১১২ পৃঃ; ১৲ টাকা।

পাঁচটি ছোট গল্পের সমষ্টি। শেষের গল্পটির নামে পুস্তকটির নামকরণ হইয়াছে।

A book of five short stories.

891.443 ৮৯১.৪৪৩

যতীশচন্দ্র বাগচী

অষ্টবজ্র।

বরেন্দ্র লাইব্রেরী, ২০৪ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা; ১৩৪০ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ১২৩ পৃঃ; সচিত্র; ১।০ আনা।

৮টি হাস্য রসাত্মক গল্প।

A book of eight humorous stories.

891.444 ৮৯১.৪৪৪

বিজয়লাল চট্টোপাধ্যায়

ঘরের মায়া।

নবজীবন সংঘ, ২২৩ ডি, আপার চিৎপুর রোড, কলিকাতা; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৫৪ পৃঃ; ।০ আনা।

গার্হস্থ্য ও সামাজিক জীবনের কয়েকটি বিষয়ের প্রধানতঃ মনস্তত্ত্ব বিশ্লেষণমূলক পাঁচটি প্রবন্ধ।

Five essays on aspects and problems of social and domestic life mainly treated from point of view of psycho-analysis.

## ৯০০ ইতিহাস, ভূগোল ও ভ্রমণ বৃত্তান্ত

913.34 ৯১৩.৩৪

কুঞ্জগোবিন্দ গোস্বামী

প্রাগৈতিহাসিক মোহেন্-জো-দড়ো।

কলিকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

ডিমাই ৮ পেজী, ১৬+১৬৫+১১ পৃঃ; ২॥০ টাকা।

মোহেন-জো-দড়োতে ভারতের প্রাচীন সভ্যতার নিদর্শন স্বরূপ যে সকল দ্রব্যাদি আবিষ্কার হইয়াছে তাহার বিবরণ।

An account of the ancient civilization of India at Mohenjo-Daro as revealed by excavation.

914 ৯১৪

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

পাশ্চাত্য ভ্রমণ।

বিশ্বভারতী গ্রন্থালয়, ২১০ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ১৲+১৩৭ পৃঃ; ১৲ টাকা।

দুই সময়ে লেখা য়ুরোপের দুইটি ভ্রমণ বৃত্তান্ত।

An account of travels in Europe written on two different occasions, by Rabindranath Tagore.

915.5 ৯১৫.৫

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

জাপানে পারস্যে।

বিশ্বভারতী গ্রন্থালয়, ২১০ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ২০৪ পৃঃ ; ১॥০ টাকা।

জাপান ও পারস্য ভ্রমণের বিবরণ।

A description of travels in Japan and Persia by Rabindranath Tagore.

922.9 ৯২৩.৬

সত্যেন্দ্রনাথ মজুমদার

বিবেকানন্দ চরিত।

৪র্থ সংস্করণ। উদ্বোধন অফিস, ১ মুখার্জ্জী লেন, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৫৪৪ পৃঃ, সচিত্র ; ৩৲ টাকা।

স্বামী বিবেকানন্দের জীবনী।

A life of Swami Vivekananda by Satyendranath Majumdar, 4th edition.

923.6 ৯২৬.৩

মতিলাল রায়

জীবন সঙ্গিনী।

প্রবর্ত্তক পাব্লিশিং হাউস, ৬১ বহুবাজার ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

১ম খণ্ড ; ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ২৫০ পৃঃ ; ২৲ টাকা।

পত্নীর জীবন বৃত্তান্ত অবলম্বনে লেখকের আত্মচরিত।

An autobiography of Mati lal Ray.

## শিশু সাহিত্য

C59 ০৫৯

বার্ষিক শিশুসাথী ( ১৩৪৩ সাল )।

আশুতোষ লাইব্রেরী, ৫ কলেজ স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ফুলস্কেপ ৮ পেজী, ২৬৮ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ১॥০ টাকা।

ষাট্‌টি নানাবিধ প্রবন্ধ, কবিতা ও গল্পের সমষ্টি।

An annual publication containing short stories, poems and articles on various topics.

342 ৩৪২

প্রফুল্লচন্দ্র মজুমদার

রাষ্ট্র বিধান।

ডি, এম লাইব্রেরী, ৪২ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৶০+১০২ পৃঃ ; ৷৶০ আনা।

পৃথিবীর কয়েকটি প্রধান দেশের রাষ্ট্রীয় গঠনের ও তত্রত্য বর্ত্তমান রাষ্ট্রপ্রধানদের বিবরণ।

An outline of the constitutions of several principal countries of the world.

504 ৫০৪
মনোরম গুহ ঠাকুরতা

বিজ্ঞানের গল্প।

আশুতোষ লাইব্রেরী, ৫ কলেজ স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।
ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৭+১৫২ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ৸০ আনা।

কতিপয় প্রসিদ্ধ বৈজ্ঞানিকের সংক্ষিপ্ত জীবনী ও তাঁহাদের আবিষ্কার কাহিনী।

Short accounts of some scientific inventions by scientists with short biographical sketches of the inventors.

690·9 ৬৯০·৯
উপেন্দ্রনাথ ভট্টাচার্য্য

আজব ঘর।

ভট্টাচার্য্য এণ্ড সন্স লিঃ, ১৮ শ্যামাচরণ দে ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।
ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ১০৪ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ।৵০ আনা।

পৃথিবীর নানা দেশ ও জাতির ঘর বাড়ীর বিবরণ।

An account of dwelling houses of various people and tribes of the world.

891·441 ৮৯১·৪৪১
নবজীবন ঘোষ

আনারস।

ডি, এম, লাইব্রেরী, ৪২ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।
ডবল ক্রাউন ৮ পেজী, ৩২ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ৸০ আনা।

কতকগুলি সচিত্র পদ্যের সমষ্টি।

Some poems with illustrations.

891·443 ৮৯১·৪৪৩
কার্ত্তিকচন্দ্র দাশগুপ্ত

সোনার কাঠি রূপার কাঠি।

আশুতোষ লাইব্রেরী, ৫ কলেজ স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।
ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৮০ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ।৷০ আনা।

তিনটি রূপকথার সমষ্টি।

A book three fairy tales.

891·443 ৮৯১·৪৪৩
খগেন্দ্রনাথ মিত্র

আফ্রিকার জঙ্গলে।

৪র্থ সংস্করণ। আশুতোষ লাইব্রেরী, ৫ কলেজ স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।
ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ১০১ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ।৷০ আনা।

শিকার কাহিনী অবলম্বনে আফ্রিকার জঙ্গলের পশু, পক্ষী ও জলচর প্রাণীর বিবরণ।

Animal life in Africa depicted in short stories.

891·443 ৮৯১·৪৪৩
গজেন্দ্র কুমার মিত্র

কাউণ্ট অফ্ মণ্টেক্রীষ্টো।

অর্দ্ধেন্দুবিকাশ মজুমদার ; ১৪ বৃন্দাবন মল্লিক ফার্ষ্ট লেন, কলিকাতা ; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।
ইম্পিরিয়াল ১৬ পেজী, সচিত্র ; ১৲ টাকা।

আলেকজাণ্ডার ডুমার 'কাউণ্ট অফ্ মণ্টে ক্রীষ্টো' গল্পের ছোটদের উপযোগী করিয়া অনুবাদ।

Bengali adaptation of the Count of Monte Cristo for Children.

891·443 ৮৯১·৪৪৩

খগেন্দ্রনাথ মিত্র

ভোম্বল সর্দ্দার।

আশুতোষ লাইব্রেরী, ৫ কলেজ স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

১১২ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ॥৵০ আনা।

একটি দুর্দ্দান্ত ছেলের গল্প।

Story of an adventurous boy.

891·443 ৮৯১·৪৪৩

খগেন্দ্রনাথ মিত্র

পাঁচ শিকারী।

২য় সংস্করণ। আশুতোষ লাইব্রেরী. ৫ কলেজ স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ১০২ পৃঃ, সচিত্র ; ॥০ আনা।

সমুদ্রে, বনে ও পাহাড়ে পাঁচটি শিকারের কাহিনী।

A book of five shikar stories.

891·443 ৮৯১·৪৪৩

পবিত্র গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়

ছোটদের লে মিজেরাব্‌ল।

কমলিনী সাহিত্য মন্দির, ২২০ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

১২৭ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ৸০ আনা।

ভিক্টর হিউগোর প্রসিদ্ধ উপন্যাস Les Miserablesএর অনুবাদ ছোটদের উপযোগী করিয়া লেখা।

Bengali adaptation of Les Miserables for children.

891·443 ৮৯১·৪৪৩

বিনয় সিংহ

ভেক ও রাজকুমার।

বিচিত্রা নিকেতন, ২৭।১ ফড়িয়া পুকুর ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ;

১৬ পৃঃ ; ৵০ আনা।

যুক্ত অক্ষর বর্জ্জিত একটি ছোট গল্প।

A short story for children using words having no conjoined letters. No date.

891·443 ৮৯১·৪৪৩

সুপ্রিয় সোম

সাগরের নীচে ভয়ঙ্কর মানুষ।

কমলিনী সাহিত্য মন্দির, ২২৫ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল।

১১৯ পৃঃ ; সচিত্র ; ৸০ আনা।

বিদেশী লেখার ভাব অবলম্বনে সমুদ্রের নীচে কাল্পনিক অভিযান ও দুঃসাহসিক কার্য্যের গল্প।

A story of an adventure under the sea.

910 ৯১০

উপেন্দ্রনাথ ভট্টাচার্য্য

দিকবিদিক্ ।

ভট্টাচার্য্য এণ্ড সন্স লিঃ, ১৮ শ্যামাচরণ দে ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ;

১৯৩৬ খৃঃ ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ৮ পেজী, ৮০ পৃঃ ;

সচিত্র ; ১।০ আনা ।

পৃথিবীর নানাদেশের পর্ব্ব, উৎসব, পোষাক, আচার ব্যবহার ইত্যাদির সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ ।

Short descriptions of manners, customs, costumes etc. of various countries of the world.

916 ৯১৬

বরদাকুমার পাল

কাফ্রি মুল্লুকে ।

আশুতোষ লাইব্রেরী, ৫ কলেজ স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ১৩৬ পৃঃ ;

সচিত্র ; ।৵০ আনা ।

ভ্রমণ কাহিনীর ছলে পূর্ব্ব আফ্রিকার কয়েকটি দেশের বিবরণ ।

A description of several countries in East Africa.

919 ৯১৯

উপেন্দ্রনাথ ভট্টাচার্য্য

বরফের দেশ ।

ভট্টাচার্য্য এণ্ড সন্স লিঃ ;

১৮ শ্যামাচরণ দে ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা ;

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৭৬ পৃঃ ;

সচিত্র ; ।০ আনা ।

মেরু প্রদেশের ও তথাকার অধিবাসীদের বিবরণ ।

A description of polar regions and of people birds and animals of those regions.

919·4 ৯১৯·৪

বৈদ্যনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়

মজার দেশ ।

২য় সংস্করণ । আশুতোষ লাইব্রেরী, ৫ কলেজ স্কোয়ার, কলিকাতা ; ১৩৪৩ সাল ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৭৮ পৃঃ ,

সচিত্র ; ।০ আনা ।

অষ্ট্রেলিয়ার পশু, পক্ষী, অধিবাসী, সামুদ্রিক জীবজন্তু, খনিজ সম্পদ প্রভৃতির বিবরণ ।

A description of Australia and of its birds, people, mineral resources etc.

920 ৯২০

নৃপেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ চট্টোপাধ্যায়,

দুঃখজয়ীর দল।

ডি, এম লাইব্রেরী, ৪২ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৯২ পৃঃ; সচিত্র; ।৵০ আনা।

বাল্যে দুঃখ কষ্ট ভোগ করিয়া পরে খ্যাতনামা হইয়াছেন এইরূপ কয়েকজন দেশীয় ও বিদেশীয় ব্যক্তির বাল্যজীবনের সংক্ষিপ্ত কাহিনী।

Sketches of early life of several famous persons.

923.1 ৯২৩১

শামসুন নাহার

বেগম মহল।

বুলবুল পাবলিশিং হাউস, ২৩ ক্রেমেটোরিয়াম ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা; ১৯৩৬ খৃঃ।

ডবল ক্রাউন ১৬ পেজী, ৭৮ পৃঃ; ।৵০ আনা।

সুলতানা রাজিয়া, গুলবদন, নূরজাহান, মমতাজমহল, জাহান আরা, জেব উন্নিসা ও চাঁদ সুলতানা—এই কয়জন বেগমের জীবন কথা।

Life story of several Indian Mahommedan princesses.

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Editor: Dr. Niharranjan Ray.

# BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

## EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION.

### 2. Aims and Objects

The aims and objects of the Association shall be :—

(a) The furtherance of the Library Movement in Bengal ;

(b) The diffusion of culture ;

(c) The co-ordination of libraries and the systematising of their methods ;

(d) The helping of libraries in securing grants from Government and public bodies ;

(e) The formation of District Branches ;

(f) The training of Librarians ;

(g) The formation of Library and Museum of Library appliances and plans.

### 3. Affiliation.

All Libraries, Reading rooms, Library Associations, Educational Institutions in Bengal shall be eligible for affiliation.

### 4. Constitution.

The Association shall Consist of :

(a) Patrons, (b) Donors, (c) Life Members, (d) Affiliated Institutions, (e) Supporting Members, (f) Ordinary Members, (g) Library Associations.

Patrons shall pay a lump sum of Rs. 500/- Donors shall pay a lump sum of Rs. 100/- and Life Members shall pay a lump sum of Rs 25/- to the Association. Supporting Members shall pay a sum of Rs 3/- per annum. Ordinary members shall pay a sum of Re. 1/- per annum and Affiliated Institutions shall pay a sum of Rs. 2/- per annum to the Association as membership fee. Library Associations shall contribute a sum equal to 5% of their subscription income of the previous year, subject to a miuimum of Rs. 3/- per annum.

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